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THE
HISTORY
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Second SESSION
OF THIS
Present PARLIAMENT.

Pitt's MS. WHEREIN.

Are the Debates at large, in Both Houses, about Peace and War, the Arguments about the Duke of *Brandon's* Case, the 12 New Peers, Mr. *Walpole*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Mr. *Cardonnel*, and the Bishop of *St. Asaph's* Speech. As are also those relating to the Bills for preserving the Church of *England*, and tolerating the Episcopal Worship in *Scotland*, the *Barrier Treaty*, the Specifick Offers of *France*, the *Grant Bill*, the Cessation of Arms, with the Protests at large, enter'd by some Lords, against the Duke of *Ormond's* Orders for not fighting, and rejecting the *Guaranty Clause*. To which is added the Number of Voices the most important Resolutions were carry'd by.

Hosti acerrimo prodita Senatûs Autoritas, proditum Imperium vestrum est : Domi, Militiaq; Respublica venalis fuit. Quae nisi quaesita erunt, nisi vindicatum in Noxios, quid erit reliquum, nisi ut illis, qui ea fecere, obediētes vivamus.

Or. C. Memmii ad Quirites.

LONDON Printed: And sold by *John Baker*, at the *Black Boy* in *Pater noster Row*, Price 1 s. 6 d. where may be had the History of the First Session, Price 4 s:

To the Honourable

Sir James Stuart, Bart.

CHAMBERLAIN

OF THE
OF HER MAJESTY

EX G. H. E. O. V. E. R.

OF THE

Knight of the Star of the East of the
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SIR



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the Patronage of any other Gen-
leman than one of the same Me-
rits and Accomplishments with
that worthy Person to whom the
Beginning of it was very deter-
minedly addressed. I have there-

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To the Honourable

Sir *Simeon Stuart*, Bar.

CHAMBERLAIN

OF HER MAJESTY'S

EXCHEQUER,

AND

KNIGHT of the SHIRE for the COUNTY of
SOUTHAMPTON.

SIR,



Design of this nature
would leave its Au-
thor without excuse,
should the Continu-
ance of it be made publick under
the Patronage of any other Gen-
tleman than one of the same Me-
rits and Accomplishments with
that worthy Person to whom the
Beginning of it was very deser-
vedly addressed. I have there-

DEDICATION

fore given my self the same Liberty which I took with Mr. *Eversfield*, in dedicating the History of the First Session of this present Parliament to him, by making use of your Name to ingratiate my self with my Readers in their Perusal of the Proceedings of the Second. Nor am I to be accus'd of Want of Discernment for so doing, how short soever I may fall, in the Opinion of the Judicious, of not being thought wanting in Correctness of Style, or the Method of my Narration; Tho' to be more entertaining, I have changed the Latter, and chose rather to give the Particulars of the Debates in Parliament than the

Votes

DEDICATION.

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Votes of it, having been induc'd to this Procedure, thro' the Advice of several Members, who judg'd it much more instructive, and of greater advantage, to the Publick, to benefit the Understanding than to refresh the Memory. This has occasion'd a Production of less Bulk, tho' I hope, not of less Weight than the Former, which applies to you of course for Protection, since the Author has the happiness with the rest of his Countrymen, to be represented by you, and lays hold of this Opportunity in the Name of the whole County as well as himself, to shew their and his Gratitude for the many Services

DEDICATION.

ces you have done them and the Publick, in your unwearied Application to redress the Grievances of the Nation, and your successful Endeavours to promote its Welfare.

But as nothing can better illustrate what you have done for us and the whole Kingdom, than Her Majesty's distinguishing Choice of you, to supply that honourable Place in the Exchequer, which has been so worthily fill'd by your Ancestors, so it would be Presumption in me to attempt any Addition to that Honour, by enlarging on the Nobility of your Extraction, or the Merits of your self and Family. Those are conspicuous to
all

DEDICATION.

all that see your Name affix'd to this Collection, and stand in need of no Repetition to emblazon them, especially since that Name must of course put us in mind of Her Majesty's, to which so much Duty and Affection must always be due.

To interrupt you any longer from the kind Offices which you make your daily Exercise, of doing good to the Publick, would be an unpardonable Violence to your Temper; I shall therefore dismiss you to your wonted Researches into the Examples of Great and Good Men, after I have apply'd to you, as to one of the same illustrious Order, for your acceptance of this little History;

DEDICATION.

story; having nothing further to do than to leave my best Wishes with you, that you may long continue to be the Delight and Ornament of that County which has lost the Name of *Whiggish*, by chusing you and your Colleague for its Representative, and that it may have a *Stuart* for its Advocate and Defender in Parliament, as long as that Name shall be an Honour to the Throne, which that it may always be, is the constant Prayer of

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S I R,

Your most obedient

and faithful Servant,

Wm. PITTIS.



THE
HISTORY
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Lords and Commons, &c.



AFTER Two several Prorogations beyond the Time on which it was appointed for the Parliament to sit and do Business, because Reasons of State had made it necessary for the Chief Ministers to do what in them lay towards the Removal of some Obstacles they were threaten'd with from a certain Quarter, by the Defection of some Great Men from their Interest; it was judg'd adviseable that this illustrious Assembly should meet for the dispatch of those weighty matters that call'd for their Consideration. Accordingly on the 7th of *December* the Queen came to the *House of Peers* with the Usual State, and the Commons being

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sent for up, and giving their attendance, Her Majesty was pleas'd to make the following Speech to Both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have called you together as soon as the publick Affairs would permit, and I am glad that I can now tell you, that notwithstanding the Arts of those who delight in War, both Place and Time are appointed for opening the Treaty of a General Peace.

Our Allies (especially the *States General*) whose Interest I look upon as Inseparable from my own, have, by their ready Concurrence, expressed their entire Confidence in me, and I have no reason to doubt, but that my own Subjects are assured of my particular Care of them.

My Chief Concern is, that the *Protestant* Religion and the Laws and Liberties of these Nations, may be continued to you, by securing the Succession to the Crown, as it is limited by Parliament, to the House of *Hanover*.

I shall endeavour that after a War which has cost so much Blood and Treasure, you may find your Interest in Trade and Commerce improved and enlarged by a Peace, with all other Advantages which a tender and affectionate Sovereign can procure for a dutiful and loyal People.

The Princes and States which have been engaged with us in this War, being by Treaties intitled to have their several Interests secured at a Peace, I will not only do my utmost to procure every one of them all *Reasonable Satisfaction*, but I shall also unite with them in the strictest Engagements for continuing the Alliance, in order to render the General Peace Secure and Lasting.

The best way to have this Treaty effectual will be to make early provision for the Campaign; therefore I must ask of you, *Gentlemen of the House of Commons*, the necessary Supplies for the Next Year's War, and I do most earnestly recommend to you, to make such dispatch therein as may convince our Enemies, that, if we cannot obtain a Good Peace, we are prepared to carry on the War with Vigor. What.

‘ Whatever you give will be still in your own power
‘ to apply, and I doubt not but in a little time after the
‘ Opening of the Treaty, we shall be able to judge of
‘ its Event.

‘ *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

‘ As I have had your cheerful Assistance for the carry-
‘ ing on this long and chargeable War, so I assure my
‘ self that no True *Protestant*, or Good Subject, will
‘ envy *Britain*, or me the Glory and Satisfaction of end-
‘ ing the same by a Just and Honourable Peace for us,
‘ and all of our Allies.

‘ Such a Peace will give new life to our Foreign
‘ Trade, and I shall do my utmost to improve
‘ that happy Opportunity to encourage our Home Ma-
‘ nufactures, which will tend to the easing of my Sub-
‘ jects in that excessive Charge they now lye under, in
‘ maintaining the Poor, and to correct and redress such
‘ Abuses as may have crept into any part of the Admi-
‘ nistration, during so long a War.

‘ I cannot conclude, without earnestly recommending
‘ to you all, Unanimity, and that you will carefully a-
‘ void every thing which may give occasion to the Ene-
‘ my to think us a People divided amongst our selves,
‘ and consequently prevent our obtaining that good
‘ Peace, of which we have such reasonable Hopes, and
‘ so near a View.

‘ I pray God direct your Consultations to this End,
‘ that being deliver’d from the Hardships of War,
‘ you may become a Happy and a Flourishing People.

As soon as the Queen had put an end to what
she had been pleas’d to declare in the foregoing
Speech, she retired to her Dressing Room, and having
pull’d off her Royal Robes, came back to the *House*
of Lords, there to sit and hear *incognito*, and by her
Royal Presence to moderate the Heat of their De-
bates: For she was well appriz’d that a Design had
been form’d by many of that August Body, that a Re-
presentation would be made against a Treaty, by
which *Spain* and the *West Indies* should be left in the
Hands of any Prince of the House of *Bourbon*. Nor
was Her Majesty deceiv’d in this Point, for a Motion

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being made by the Earl of *Ferrers* for an Address of Thanks for Her Majesty's Speech, the Earl of *N. ———* proposed a Clause to be inserted therein, to represent to Her Majesty, as the humble Opinion and Advice of the House, that no Peace could be Safe or Honourable to *Great Britain* or *Europe*, if *Spain* and the *West Indies* were to be allotted to any Branch of the House of *Bourbon*. His Lordship afterwards enlarg'd upon the Insufficiency of the Preliminaries that were then handed about, sign'd by Mr. *Mesnager*, saying amongst other things, ' That he had as much Reason to wish for a Peace as any one present, his Estate consisting altogether in Land, and being charged with Fourteen Children. But he had rather Sacrifice all his Income towards the Continuation of the War, than have the secure Possession of it endanger'd by an ill Peace.' To which he added, ' That he would content himself with 200 l. per Annum, till a Safe and Honourable Peace could be obtain'd, which afterwards might preserve his Estate and Children.' This Proposal occasion'd a very High Debate, wherein the Earls of *Rocheſter*, *Poulet*, and *Oxford*, particularly distinguish'd themselves against it, giving it for their Reason that upon the Demise of the late Emperor *Joseph*, and the Choice of his Brother *Charles III.* of *Spain* to the Possession of the Imperial Diadem, that Project required some necessary Alterations, and that the War was begun, to the Intent the Ballance of *Europe* might be so settled, that neither the *Austrian* or the *Bourbon* Family might be exorbitant in Power, but that all the Confederates might find their Accounts in it: Since all they had been fighting for, would be as much endanger'd by such Acquisitions in favor of the Former, as if they had actually been in the Hands of the Latter; and the Conclusion of such a Peace would but leave them in the same Condition which the War found them. It was answer'd on the other Side, by His Lordship that made the Proposal, that how unjustly soever he had been traduced for changing his Opinion, he should always continue fix'd in his Sentiments, that nothing could establish or secure the Repose of

Christendom

Christendom, but the Recognition and Settlement of His Imperial Majesty upon the Throne of *Spain* and all the Dominions belonging to it; and that there was no Grounds to suspect any Encroachments upon their Liberties from the gentle Reign of a Prince descended from the House of *Austria*, but rather from the *Bourbon* Line, whose Princes were of an Active Enterprising Genius, and to whom it was hereditary for the increase of their Glory, and the satisfaction of their Ambition, to aim at bringing other States under their Obedience. The Lord G——y endeavor'd to put off and elude the Motion for the Clause, saying, 'That they ought to discuss this Affair when they came to examine the State of the Nation;' and was seconded by the L——d N——th and G——y, and Two other Lords. Then the Earl of *Wharton* endeavour'd to shew the Necessity of inserting the Clause proposed by the Earl of *Nottingham*, and harangued upon the Insufficiency of the pretended Preliminaries; in which he was supported by the Lord S——rs, who said, *That the Matter required Dispatch, and ought not to be defer'd till another Time, since that Day perhaps would be decisive of the Safety of Europe.* Upon this the Earl of A——a, who also deliver'd himself with great Force and Vivacity of Mind, acquainted the House, *That a Peace had in all likelyhood been concluded after the Battle of Ramellies, had it not been obstructed by a Great Man, whose Interest lay in prolonging of the War.* This Assertion nettled the D. of M——b, who imagining that he might be suppos'd to be one of the Persons hinted at in the Earl's Speech, spoke to this purpose, That 'he refer'd himself to the Queen (making a low Bow to the Place where she was sitting) 'whether he had not constantly, while he was Plenipotentiary, given Her Majesty and her Council an Account of all the Propositions that had been made, and had not desired Instructions for his Conduct on that Subject, &c. That he could declare with a Good Conscience, in the presence of Her Majesty, and that illustrious Assembly, and of God Himself, who was infinitely above all the Powers of the

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‘ Earth, and before whom by the ordinary Course of
‘ Nature, he must soon appear, to render an Account of
‘ his Actions, that he ever was desirous of a Safe, Ho-
‘ nourable, and Lasting Peace, and that he was al-
‘ ways very far from any Design of *prolonging the War*
‘ *for his own private Advantage*, as several Libels and
‘ Discourses had most falsely insinuated. That his great
‘ Age and the many Fatigues of War made him ar-
‘ dently wish for the Power to enjoy a quiet Repose,
‘ in order for him to think of Eternity. As for other
‘ Matters, he had not the least Motive on any Account
‘ whatsoever to desire the Continuance of the War for
‘ his particular Interest, since his Services had been so
‘ generously rewarded both by Her Majesty and the Par-
‘ liament; but that he thought himself oblig’d to such
‘ an Acknowledgment to Her Majesty and his Coun-
‘ try, that he was *always ready to serve them* (whenever
‘ his Duty should require) to obtain an Honourable and
‘ a Lasting Peace, yet that he could by no means give
‘ into the Measures that had been taken to enter into
‘ a Negotiation of Peace with *France*, upon the foot
‘ of some pretended Preliminaries that were then hand-
‘ ed about, since his Opinion was the same with most
‘ of the Allies, That the leaving *Spain and the West*
‘ *Indies* to the House of *Bourbon*, would be the entire
‘ Ruin of *Europe*, which he had with all Fidelity and
‘ Humility declared to Her Majesty, when he had the
‘ honour to wait on her, a little after his Arrival from
‘ *Holland*.

The previous Question being hereupon put, whether
the Question should be carry’d upon the Clause in
debate, it was carry’d in the Affirmative by One Sin-
gle Voice; and the Main Question being afterwards
put, it was also carry’d in the Affirmative by a Major-
ity of Sixty One Voices to Fifty Five. It was by
many expected, and with just Reason too, because of
the Necessity there was to put a speedy end to the
War, and release the Subject from the burthensome
Expences of it, that the Court Party would the next
Day have the Majority, when the Address was to be
read, in order to have the approbation of the Whole
House,

House, that the Clause before mention'd would have been thrown out; but the Committee appointed to draw it up, having reported the same, a Motion being made, and the Question put, whether the Consideration of the said Clause might be put off till the Absent Peers were come up, it was carry'd in the Negative by a Majority of Twenty Two Votes.

It is not unworthy of a Remark here, that the Bp. of Gloucest. (who had not sat in the House for some Years by reason of his great Age,) out of Zeal for the Continuance of the War, would be present at the Opening of this Session to give his Vote against the Negotiations of Peace: But when they were gathering the Votes he was taken ill, and thereby being forced to go out of the House, was hinder'd from giving his.

On Tuesday the 11th of December the Peers waited on the Queen with their Address, which was after this form.

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do, with Hearts full of Gratitude and Loyalty to Your Sacred Majesty, beg leave to return Your Majesty our most humble and hearty Thanks and Acknowledgments, for Your Majesty's most tender and affectionate Concern for all your People, expressed in Your Majesty's most gracious Speech to us from the Throne: And for imparting to us Your Majesty's Desires of ending this present War by a Peace Advantageous to your Subjects, and Just and Honourable for your Majesty and all your Allies: As also for Your Majesty's expressing so particular a Regard for the Interest of the States General, as inseparable from your own; and that Your Majesty is graciously pleased to assure us, it is your Chief Concern, that the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of these Nations, may be continued to your People, by securing the Succession to the Crown, as it is limited by Parliament, to the House of Hanover; and that Your Majesty is pleased to shew so just a Resolution to procure a Satisfaction for all the Allies, being by Treaties intitled to have their several Interests

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‘Interests secured at a Peace, and to unite them in the
‘strictest Engagements, in order to render the Peace
‘Secure and Lasting.

‘And we do beg leave to represent it to Your Maje-
‘sty, as the humble Opinion and Advice of this
‘House, that no Peace can be Safe or Honourable to
‘Great Britain or Europe, if Spain and the Indies are
‘to be allotted to any Branch of the House of Bour-
‘bon.

To this Her Majesty was pleas’d to give answer in
Words following;

My Lords,

I Take the Thanks you give me kindly.

*I should be sorry any one could think I would not do
my utmost to recover Spain and the West Indies from the
House of Bourbon.*

Some People took upon them to say that neither the
Address was over and above agreeable to the Court,
nor the Answer to the Peers; but how well or ill ta-
ken either might be, I find my self obliged to take no-
tice, that the same Day the said Address was presented,
several Lords enter’d their Protests against it. 1. Be-
cause the Nature of it was alter’d, there being no Pre-
cedent for inserting a Clause of Advice in an Address
of Thanks. 2. Because they look’d upon it as an Inva-
sion of the Royal Prerogative, in so sudden a manner
to declare their Opinions in a matter of such Import-
tance to the Crown, as the making of Peace and War.

As for the Commons, after Mr. Speaker had re-
ported the Queen’s Speech, and it had been read,
according to Custom, the House was moved by Mr.
St. John, ‘That an humble Address should be present-
‘ed to Her Majesty, returning Her Majesty the hum-
‘ble Thanks of the House for Her Majesty’s most
‘gracious Speech from the Throne, and for making
‘the Protestant Religion, the Laws and Liberties of
‘these Nations, and the Succession to the Crown, as
‘limited by Parliament, to the House of Hanover, her
‘Chief Concern: And to express their Satisfaction in
‘what Her Majesty had been pleased to declare, con-
‘cerning the General Peace Her Majesty had in view;
‘and

‘and also to assure Her Majesty, that the House would
‘give such dispatch to the necessary Supplies, as might
‘enable Her Majesty to carry on the War with Vi-
‘gor, if a Good Peace could not be obtain’d; and in
‘the mean time that the House would use their utmost
‘endeavors to preserve such an Unanimity, as might
‘give the Enemy no Hopes from any Divisions amongst
‘them.’ But as there were several Members who
were for the Continuance of the War, for several
Reasons which shall be nameless, so Mr. *Walpole* who
had his particular Interest in it, to cover his private
Views with a pretended Zeal for the Publick Good,
moved to insert in their Address a Clause importing,
‘That the House did not doubt but *care would be taken*
‘that *Spain and the Indies should not be left in the*
‘Hands of any Branch of the House of *Bourbon*,
‘which might endanger the Safety of Her Majesty’s
‘Person and Government, the *Protestant Succession* in
‘the House of *Hanover*, and the Liberty of *Europe*.
But his Arguments on this Head were soon set aside by
the Gentleman abovemention’d, who besides urging
the different Situation of Affairs from what it was in
the Emperor *Joseph’s* time, and the great Access of
Power that was gain’d to the House of *Austria* by the
Choice of King *Charles III.* to be his Successor, laid
before them the Miseries of a long and expensive War,
how burthensome it had already been to the People,
and to what a Length of Time those Oppressions
were likely to continue, were they not to have the
Blessings of Peace till *Spain and the West Indies* should
be wrested from the House of *Bourbon*; since if it was
not in the power of the Confederates to subdue the
Spanish Monarchy, even when the Capital of those
Dominions was twice in their hands, it would be
much more difficult, if not altogether impossible,
when the *Spaniards* had resumed their ancient Cou-
rage, gain’d very considerable Advantages over them,
and had driven them back to the Place where they
took their first footing in *Catalonia*. To this it was
reply’d by Mr. *Lechmere* with some warmth, ‘That
‘our not being possess’d of those Advantages in *Spain*
‘as

'as formerly, did not make the Reduction of that Mo-
 'narchy less necessary, and that in whatsoever need
 'the People of *England* were of a Peace, it was to be
 'presum'd that those of *France* and *Spain* were in no
 'less want of it.' To this he added 'That the Ca-
 'sualties of War were uncertain, and sometimes For-
 'tune declar'd on this Side, and sometimes on that;
 'but if Success was to be allowed for an Argument on
 'the side of the *Spaniards*, it ought to be granted for
 'such on ours, from the vast Tracts of Land we had
 'recover'd from the common Enemy, the many Bat-
 'tels and important Towns we had gain'd from them,
 'and the Probability there was of their complying
 'with almost any Terms that should be offer'd them af-
 'ter one or two Campaigns more. Wherefore he could
 'not but offer it as his Opinion to the House, that the
 'Clause ought to be inserted, which he could not
 'think would be oppos'd by any M——rs, but such
 'as were under an absolute necessity of a Peace.' Mr.
 H——n, Mr. P——ny, and several others, spoke
 to the same purpose, as did Mr. *Ev—field* in oppositi-
 on to them, who with great Strength of Reason and
 Temper of Mind, made appear that Peace and War
 were the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown, and
 that to interfere with their declarative Opinions con-
 cerning either the one or the other, was invasive of
 that Prerogative. And the Debate upon this Subject
 grew hot in the House, when it was cool'd by Mr.
 H——d, who very pleasantly told them, 'That he did
 'not much wonder at the great Struggle of some
 'Members for the Question, it being their Last Stake,
 'and that he pity'd them on account of the many late
 'Misfortunes that attended them. In the first place,
 'they lost the People, then the Ministry, then the
 'Parliament, and lastly they lost their Three grand
 'Confederates, the Pope, the Devil, and the *Pretend-
 er*' (whose Effigies were to have been burn'd by Contribu-
 tion from some eminent Whiggs, on *Queen Elizabeth's*
Birth Day, but were seiz'd by Order from Court to pre-
 serve the publick Peace) 'and if they did not carry the
 'Question they would also lose the War; which was,
 'and

and had been, so beneficial to them. As for the Money they had got by it, nobody would take it, but for their Places, he hop'd that in a short time they should have a fair Scramble for them.' Amongst other Passages, wherein Mr. Secretary *St. John* discover'd a great Firmness and Presence of Mind, he told the House, that the *Hollanders* had approv'd of the Negotiation, and had consented to the Congress upon that Head. Whereupon *Sr. Peter King* said that as Mr. Secretary had told them one Part of the Matter, He would much Oblige the House by Informing them upon what Conditions the *Dutch* had consented to those Conferences, and made it his Endeavour to shew that the abovemention'd Preliminary Articles were Amusing, Captious, and Infidious. To which Mr. *St. John* gave in for Reply, that they could not be said to be Preliminaries but Proposals offer'd by *France*. Whereupon *Sr. Peter King* ask'd the difference between Preliminaries and Proposals agreed and Sign'd to? And press'd Mr. *St. John* to answer Him, who did it Effectually, by telling Him, that what had not the Consent of both Parties, and was only Sign'd by one, could not in any Language of the World be called Preliminaries, and was briskly back'd by another Member, who said, Then those at *Gertrudenburgh* were Preliminaries with a Witness, for they had Signs Manual to be produced upon Occasion. However *Sir Peter* continued his Discourse and said, That he made no Doubt, but what Mr. Secretary called Proposals were agreed to by the M ——— y here, tho' they had not been approved by any of the Allies; and that it was only out of pure Complaisance that the *Hollanders* had consented to a Congress. But Mr. *E———*ld very pertinently broke off the Dispute by saying among other Things, That the House of Commons ought to refer it to Her Majesty, and do nothing that should Interfere with the Queens Prerogative of making Peace and War, but that the Ministers ought to take Care of what they did, and not think they could shelter themselves, in Case they should make an *Ill Peace*. Immediately after this, the House Divided upon

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on the Question and the Clause was rejected by a Majority of 232 Voices against 106 and Colonel *Byerley* from the Committee appointed to draw up the Address of Thanks to Her Majesty, reported the same to the House on the next Day, which was agreed to by them, and afterwards presented to the Queen in these Words.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament Assembled, beg leave to return our most Sincere and Heartly Thanks, for your Majesty's most Gracious Speech from the Throne, wherein your Majesty, by Expressing your great Care and Concern, in so particular a Manner, for the Protestant Religion; which above all Things is most dear to us, for those Laws and Liberties which make us peculiarly Happy above other Nations; and for the Succession of the House of *Hanover*, as limited by Parliament, upon which the future Security of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties depends; has given us a fresh Demonstration That your Majesty has nothing so much at Heart, as the Safety and Happiness of your People.

Having an Entire Confidence in your Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness, in your Honour and Justice to your Allies, and in your particular Care of your own Subjects, We cannot but express our Satisfaction in what your Majesty has been pleased to declare, of the Just and Honourable Peace your Majesty has in View.

This was the End for which your Majesty enter'd into the War; and nothing can add more to the Glory of your Reign, than after the many unparalleled Successes in the Course of this War, to have your Majesty conclude it with the Blessing of such a Peace, which we cannot doubt, will be rendred Secure and Lasting, by your Majesty's pursuing the wise Resolution you have taken, of Entering into the strictest Engagements for continuing the Alliance to that End.

And

‘ And we presume to assure your Majesty we will
‘ take all possible Care to preserve that Unanimity,
‘ your Majesty has recommended to us, and use our
‘ utmost Endeavours to Disappoint, as well the Arts
‘ and Desires of those who for Private Views, may de-
‘ light in War, as the Hopes the Enemies may have
‘ vainly entertained, of receiving Advantage from any
‘ Division among us.

‘ We entirely Concur with your Majesty, That
‘ the best way to bring this Treaty to Good Effect,
‘ is to make an Early Provision for the next Cam-
‘ paign ; for which Purpose, notwithstanding the hea-
‘ vy Burthens which during this long and expensive
‘ War, your Majesty’s Subjects have undergone, we
‘ will with the greatest Alacrity, grant such Effectual
‘ and speedy Supplies, as shall enable your Majesty
‘ to Carry on the War with Vigour, and Convince
‘ your Enemies, if the intended Negotiations should
‘ prove ineffectual, That no Amusements nor Attempts
‘ whatsoever, can alter our firm and stedfast Resolu-
‘ tion of supporting the Best of Sovereigns in carry-
‘ ing on so just a War, till a Safe, Lasting, and Ho-
‘ nourable Peace may be procured for your Majesty
‘ and all your Allies.

Her Majesty’s Answer was as follows,

THis very Dutiful Address, is what I expected
from the Zeal and Loyalty of such an HOUSE of
COMMONS.

I return you my hearty Thanks for the Confidence
you have in me. I entirely rely upon your Assurances;
and you may depend upon my Affection and Care for
your Interests.

Those that were somewhat backward before, in gi-
ving into the Supposition, that the Queens Answer to the
Lords, did not discover those Symptoms of Satisfaction
she was us’d to make known upon such Occasions,
were by this Reply entirely convinc’d that she thought
the Commons (as they really deserv’d those Senti-
ments) altogether in Her Interest; and her Majesty
seem’d to declare Her self so far in relation to the
Exercise of Her just Prerogative, as put it beyond
all

all Doubt, that such as made any Innovations upon so Laudable and Regal a Practice should meet with no Encouragement. Her faithful Commons therefore after having voted a supply, set themselves heartily at Work upon Ways and Means to raise it, and having Examined into the Number of Forces that were necessary to be Employ'd in the Service by Sea and Land, in which Examination there were no Footsteps to be found, (thanks to the late Ministry) relating to the Treaty whereby her Majesty was obliged to furnish 40000 Men to act in *Flanders*, which were, notwithstanding the Issue of this Enquiry provided for, sent up the Land Tax Bill, with another that came down to them from the House of Peers to the Lords, Entitled, *an Act to preserve the Protestant Religion, &c.*

Their Lordships, while things went smoothly on and wore a very friendly Aspect in the other Representative Part of the Nation, met with some interruption on Account of some Pretensions from his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton*. This Noble Peer, who was one of the Sixteen from *Scotland*, Chosen by the whole Body of that Illustrious Order, had been during the Interval between the two Sessions of this Parliament Created Duke of *Brandon* in the Kingdom of *England*, wherefore in Pursuance of his Letters Patent from Her Majesty, he enter'd his Claim to take his Seat in that Quality. Yet tho' his High Extraction to which were added all Princely Accomplishments pleaded Powerfully in his Behalf, it was Judged by many Lords, who apprehended no small Danger to the Constitution, not safe to admit into their House a greater Number of *Scotch* Peers, than were agreed to by the Act of Union, according to the Proportion of Taxes paid by *Scotland*. Therefore after several Adjournments and previous Debates relating to a Day's being fix'd for hearing the Merits of the said Cause, the Question was decisively put on the 20th of *December*, whether his Grace should Sit by Virtue of his last Patent, the Queen being Incognito in the House. After the Council Learned in the Law, for the Queen, the House

House of Lords, and the Duke of *Hamilton* had been heard, several Speeches were made on both Sides, so that the Argumentation upon that Head lasted till near Eight of the Clock at Night, when it was moved and debated in the House, whether the 12 Judges should be consulted with, which was carried in the Negative by Fourteen Voices, Proxies included. Another Question was after this likewise put; whether *Scotch* Peers, Created Peers of *Great Britain* since the Union had a Right to Sit in that House, which was also carried in the Negative by Five Voices, and must surely have been strictly agreeable to the Letter of that Act of Parliament, since their Lordships had such a Regard to it, as not to be induced to depart one Tittle from it, either out of Consideration of Her Majesty's Presence, who might think Her Honour Concern'd in this Refusal, or the Uncontrovertible Merit of that Great Personage, who if any one could have induc'd them to have given it a more favourable interpretation, might have hop'd for that Concession.

But as this was not to be expected at that Juncture, so all the Satisfaction the D. could get as to his New Title, was to see Her Majesty interest her self in his behalf some time after, by a Message to the Lords, which ran thus. *There is one thing in which Her Majesty's Subjects of the North Part of this Kingdom are extremely concerned; The Distinction such of them who were Peers of Scotland before the Union must lye under, if the Prerogative of the Crown is strictly barr'd against them alone. This is a Matter which sensibly affects Her Majesty, and she therefore lays it before this House, earnestly desiring your Advice and Concurrence in finding out the Best Method of settling this Affair to the Satisfaction of the Whole Kingdom.* This Intervention of the Queen made way for a Motion by the Earl of *Dartmouth* for giving satisfaction to the *Scotch* Peers, which being taken notice of by another of the same Rank, who said he should be glad to know what Satisfaction that should be, ended in being put off from Day to Day, till the adjourn'd Debate was again resum'd, and after it had been resolved, that that Matter was cognizable

nizable by their House only, drop'd it, to be again taken up again *sine Die*, by which it appear'd that Their Lordships adher'd to their former Judgment.

It is here to be observ'd that the Bill abovemention'd, intituled an *Act for preserving the Protestant Religion &c.* which soon after with the Land Tax Bill had the Sanction of an Act by *Commission*, was brought in by a certain eminent Lord, who had formerly been a very great Advocate for passing the Bill against Occasional Conformity into an Act, and who was said (by such as were most earnest to excuse his not voting with some of his old Friends and Acquaintance) to have chang'd sides, and enter'd into strict Engagements with those he before still went in opposition to, on condition they should concur with him in putting that hypocritical Practice quite out of countenance, and join their Votes to his, in forwarding the Passage of that favorite Bill, under another Title, thro' the Upper House, because it had hitherto stuck there. Others indeed, and those could be neither Friends to His L——p nor the Party he espous'd, insinuated, That the bringing in the Bill at this ticklish Juncture, when the Nation was in a Ferment, and the *Whigs* disposed and ready enough of themselves, without any other Incentatives, to give out (according to their ancient Custom) that the Toleration was in danger, was set on foot on purpose to increase their Jealousies, and make the Dissenters give publick vent to those Anxieties and Disquiets, which at that time were only privately dispers'd abroad by the means of Particular Persons and Libels. Whatever the Intent of it was, which could not but be very Good, since it was handed into the House by so great and applauded a Patriot, the Success of it shew'd it was no *Dangerous Experiment*. And the Commons, to make appear that they were no less zealous in the Cause of Religion than Their Lordships, even tho' the *Bishops* were one of the *Estates* that compos'd that *August Assembly*, read it Three Days successively, and return'd it back to the Lords with some few Amendments, which were too much to the Advantage of the Church not to be agreed to.

After

After the Royal Assent had been given to this, and the Land Tax Bill, (which pass'd with very great Expedition thro' Both Houses, considering the Session was open'd so late in the Year) by Commissioners appointed for that Purpose, the Commons immediately return'd to their House, and adjourn'd from that Day (December the 22d) to the 14th of January following; and it being expected that the *House of Peers* would have done the same, many Lords, not dreaming of a certain Design in hand, went out of the House, which gave Opportunity to a Majority of those that staid, to resolve to present an Address to the Queen, which contain'd in substance, ' That Her Majesty would be pleas'd to give Instructions to her Plenipotentiaries (in case she had not already given such Orders) to consult with the Ministers of the Allies in *Holland* before the opening of the Congress, that they might concert the necessary Measures to preserve a strict Union amongst them all, the better to obtain the great End proposed by Her Majesty, for procuring to them all a Just and Reasonable Satisfaction, and for rendring the Peace more Secure and Lasting, which could only be effected by a general Guaranty of the Terms of Peace to all the Allies, and of the *Protestant* Succession to these Kingdoms, as settled by Act of Parliament.' Their Lordships having order'd the Lords with the *White Staves* to present this Address, adjourn'd no longer than till the 2d of *January*, which, as well as the Contents of the said Address, caus'd matter of great Speculation to such as were curious in Researches of that nature. However Her Majesty was pleas'd to give a very Gracious Answer to it, by signifying to them, *That she had given Instructions for that purpose already.*

But the Ministry was too Vigilant not to be upon their Guard against any thing like a Surprise, and it being publickly given out that a certain Great Man should be sent to the *Tower*, with others that were his Friends, of the same Rank and Quality, and also prudently foreseen, from the Result of several Debates in the *House of Lords*, especially in the Duke of
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Brandon's

Brandon's Case, whose Disappointment had given no small disgust to the *Scotch Nobility*, that the Court Party might be in danger of being the Weaker Side, it was resolved to strengthen it by the Creation of 12 new Peers. This wise Precaution gave occasion to several Malignant Spirits to appear in Print, and a certain Pamphlet called, *Our Ancestors as Wise as we*, dispers'd its Venom, which insinuated it self strangely into Mens Minds after this manner. 'I shall not insist on the Merit of every one of the Dozen, but only tell you in general what Both Sides say of it. Those who pretend to defend it, say, That 'tis the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown to make as many Peers as they will; that the reason of putting that Power in the Crown, was, that the Kings of *England* might have it in their power to reward secret as well as publick Services; that therefore we ought not in the least to repine, had Her Majesty made twice the Number she did, since it is nothing more than the Law warrants her doing.

'On the other side,' says he (with much greater Warmth and Strength of Expression, that discovers his Partiality) 'It may be very justly said, that tho' the Queen has an undoubted Right of creating as many Peers as she pleases, yet her Ministers may be called to a very strict and heavy account for advising her to abuse that Right. That Peace and War are the Prerogatives of the Crown; and yet the engaging in a Ruinous War, or making a Treacherous Peace, are things that no M——y ever did, and escap'd harmless. To this then at last we must come; Was the making Twelve Peers a Justifiable Act? Is it not pouring a Number into a House to serve a turn? And is not a House of Peers a Property to the Court? And can we think our Liberties as Safe now, as when One Negative from the Crown is taken away, as they were before? And is not this our Case, &c.

Thus far the Author of the Pamphlet abovemention'd: To which I shall only add, that on the First Day of *January* it was whisper'd about (with what Authority

Authority I know not) that in a Consultation held the Sunday before, by several Peers, it was propos'd either not to admit these New Lords into the House, or to protest against their being made during the Sitting of Parliament : But either Their Lordships never enter'd into any such Consultation, or they thought better of it afterwards, for neither of the two Schemes were put in practice, and the House being met the next Day, according to the last Adjournment, these 12 new Peers were introduced and admitted without any Difficulty, and after the reading of their Patents, took their Seats according to their respective Titles. The Lords with the White Staves then reported to Their Lordships the Queen's Answer to their last Address, about the Negotiation at *Utrecht*, which was, *That Her Majesty thought her Speech to Both Houses would have given satisfaction to every one ; and that she had given instructions to her Plenipotentiaries according to the Desires of their Address.* This done, the Lord Keeper deliver'd to the House a Message from the Queen, importing, ' That Her Majesty having Matters of great Moment to communicate to Both Houses of Parliament, she desired the House of Lords to adjourn immediately to the 14th Instant, it being the same Day to which the Commons had adjourn'd themselves. Hereupon many Lords who had the compliance with Her Majesty's Desires at heart, cry'd *Adjourn, Adjourn*, but others saying *No, No*, there arose a warm Debate, and the Question being put whether the House should Adjourn, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of Sixty Three Voices present, and Eighteen Proxies, against Forty Nine present, and 19 Proxies. So that by the Struggle that was here made to continue sitting, and the little Disparity there was between the Votes of either Side, it manifestly appear'd how necessary the new Creations were, without which, some of the Chief Rulers of the City, who sigh'd after Axes and Scaffolds, might not have hired Places and Balconies in vain, but in all probability had seen with merciless Contentment a certain Great M——r go eastward thro' *Cheapside* and

and *Cornhill*. But the same good Providence that preserved him for the accomplishments of its own irreverfible Decrees, from the Hands of a private Affassin, prevented his being made a publick fpectacle, and that noble Peer had the fatisfaction to fee his Enemies fail in their Defigns, while the Measures he continued, in fpite of all Obftacles, to take for the Common Good, were Prosperous and Successful.

The Court having yet no news of the opening of the Congress, Councils were held on *Saturday* and *Sunday*, the 12th and 13th of *January*, in which it was debated, whether the Parliament fhould be defired further to adjourn themfelves? And it being carry'd for the Latter, the following Message was on the 14th fent to Both Houfes:

ANNE R.

HER Majesty was fully determined to have been perfonally prefent in Parliament this day, but being prevented by a fudden Return of the Gout; Her Majesty, in hopes fhe may, by the bleffing of God, be able to fpeak to both her Houfes of Parliament on *Thursday* next, defires this Houfe may forthwith adjourn it felf to *Thursday* next, the 17th of this *Instant January*.

Both Houfes, without fo much as a Motion in oppofition to it, readily comply'd with this Message, and out of Deference to the Queen's Sign Manual, which hush'd all manner of Debates, immediately rofe upon the receipt of it; tho' it being fomewhat late before Mr. Secretary *St. John* deliver'd it to the Commons, they had difpatch'd fome Buſinefs firſt, as ordering their Speaker to iſſue out new Writs in the room of ſuch Members as had been created Peers, and the Reading a Bill for repealing the *Naturalization Act*, which was brought in by Mr. *Finch*, one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of *Surry*, and Son to that moſt excellent Patriot and Orator, the Lord *Guernſey*. This Gentleman, Mr. *Finch*; as will be found in the Hiſtory of the Firſt Seſſion of this Parliament, was at the head of the Committee that had made ſeveral vigorous Reſolutions on this Subject before; but tho' he had carry'd the Bill, after three times

times reading, thro' the *House of Commons*, and had lodg'd it with the Lords, yet Their Lordships did not think fit to give it the same passage thro' their House, but rejected it for Reasons best known to themselves; for Their Lordships are never without Grounds for any Determination of what nature soever. However as a Generous Mind takes fresh Ardor from Opposition, so this Young Nobleman, fir'd with the Ambition of being serviceable to his Country, and in particular to the County he was the worthy Representative of, which had suffer'd more than all the other Parts of the Nation, in shoals of Foreign Inmates, did not cease to bear in mind the Oppressions his Fellow Subjects labour'd under by the means of the aforesaid Act; but so effectually prosecuted the Redress of those Grievances which were laid upon them by Virtue of a Law, that this Law was at last happily repeal'd, to the Mortification of certain Great Men, who not abash'd for being voted Enemies to their Country, for bringing Foreigners in to eat up and devour the Natives Bread, shew'd themselves under the deepest Sorrow and Concern for the Dismission of those Vagabonds, that might, if suffer'd to be admitted and denizon'd here, have been ready at hand to have introduc'd Anarchy and Confusion, and all the other dismal Attendants of Republican Models and Schemes.

On the 17th of *January*, the Time appointed for Both Houses to sit again, after all things were prepar'd for the Queen's Reception, about Noon Mr. Secretary *St. John* deliver'd to the Commons the following Paper, as did the Lord Keeper another in the same Words to the Lords.

ANNE R.

HER Majesty not having recover'd Strength enough, since the Return of the Gout, to be present this day in Person, and being unwilling that the publick Business should receive any delay, thinks fit to communicate to this House the substance of what she intended to have spoke.

At the opening of this Session, Her Majesty acquainted her Parliament, that both Time and Place were

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appointed for the Meeting of the Plenipotentiaries of all the Confederates, to treat with those of the Enemy concerning a General Peace; and also expressed the care which she intended to take of all her Allies, and the strict Union in which she proposed to join with them, in order to obtain a Good Peace, and to guaranty and support it when obtained.

Her Majesty can now tell you, that her Plenipotentiaries are arrived at Utrecht, and have begun, in pursuance of their Instructions, to concert the most proper Ways of procuring a Just Satisfaction to all in Alliance with her, according to their several Treaties, and particularly with relation to Spain and the West Indies.

You may depend on Her Majesty's communicating to her Parliament the Terms of Peace, before the same shall be concluded.

The World will now see how Groundless those Reports are, which have been spread abroad by Men of Evil Intentions, to serve the worst Designs, as if a Separate Peace had been treated, for which there has not been the least Colour given.

Her Majesty's Ministers have directions to propose, that a Day may be fixed for the finishing, as was done for the Commencement of this Treaty, and in the meantime all the Preparations are hastening for an early Campaign.

The Zeal which this House has already expressed, is a sure Pledge, that they will proceed in giving the necessary Dispatch to the Supplies which have been ask'd of them.

Her Majesty finds it necessary to observe, how great licence is taken in publishing false and scandalous Labels, such as are a Reproach to any Government. This Evil seems to be too Strong for the Laws now in force; it is therefore recommended to you to find a Remedy equal to the Mischief.

St. James's, 17 January, 1711.

Upon the reading of this Message, the Commons resolv'd, *Nemine contradicente*, that an Address of Thanks should be drawn up, with Assurances of fulfilling Her Majesty's Desires as to every Particular of her gracious Message, after which Mr. Lockart acquainted the House from the Commissioners for taking,

taking, examining, and stating the publick Accounts, that Mr. *Walpole* had, the *Monday* before, brought Mr. *Man* to the said Commissioners, with an Affidavit ready prepared, and desired he might be sworn to it. And that the Commissioners did swear him to the same, and afterwards examined him themselves, and took his Answer in Writing: And that the Commissioners had directed him to present to the House the Deposition of Mr. *Robert Man*, proving that he is Agent to *Robert Walpole*, Esq; and that he has received several Sums of Money on account of Two Contracts, for foraging the Troops in *North Britain*; and also the Depositions of Mr. *Robert Man*. And he presented the same to the House accordingly, and the Titles of the said several Depositions were read.

Then the Order of the Day was read, for taking into consideration the Report from the said Commissioners, which they had presented on the 21st of *December*; whereupon the House immediately took into consideration that Part of it, which related to the Contracts for Forrage in *North Britain*, and the same was read, as were also several Depositions of Mr. *Man*. And Mr. *John Montgomery* was called in and examined: And the two Notes mention'd in the Report, and several Receipts for Moneys paid by Mr. *Montgomery* to Mr. *Man*, were deliver'd in, and read: And then Mr. *Montgomery* withdrew. Mr. *Walpole* was likewise heard in his Place, who after having display'd his Eloquence more than his Innocence, and shewn he was a greater Master of Shifts and Subterfuges, than of Uprightness and Integrity, was order'd to withdraw. When the Debate grew hot between those who were for lessening the Offence, and those that push'd at the Punishment of the Offender. On the one side, Sir *Peter King*, Mr. *Lechmere*, Mr. *Hampden*, &c. pleaded hard, and with great Vehemence and Emotion for Mr. *Walpole*; on the other, Mr. *Eversfield*, Mr. *Manly*, Mr. *Campion*, &c. spoke notably, and with great Strength of Reason and Judgment, against him; tho' it was observable that Mr. *St. John* (now Lord *Bullenbroke*) his Supposed

posed Enemy, and whom he still gave fresh provocations to, for Resentments upon all accounts, went out of the House at the Beginning of the Debate. In short the Matter was canvassed till past Ten at Night, when it ended in these Resolutions, *viz.*

‘ That *Robert Walpole, Esq;* (a Member of this House) in receiving the Sum of Five Hundred Guineas, and in taking a Note for Five Hundred Pounds more, on account of Two Contracts for Forrage of Her Majesty’s Troops, quarter’d in North Britain, made by him when Secretary at War, pursuant to a Power granted to him by the Late Lord Treasurer, is guilty of a high Breach of Trust, and notorious Corruption.

‘ That the said *Robert Walpole, Esq;* be for the said Offence committed Prisoner to the Tower of London, during the pleasure of this House, and that Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant accordingly.

Then a Motion being made and the Question put that the House should adjourn, it pass’d in the Negative; and after a Short Debate, it was resolv’d by a great Majority, ‘ That the said *Robert Walpole, Esq;* should be for the said Offence also expell’d the House.’ A Sentence that equally shew’d their Abhorrence of the Criminal and the Crime; than which none could shew a greater Detestation of, than the worthy Patriot that oblig’d the World with the following Speech.

‘ *Mr. Speaker,*
‘ I See how late it is, and therefore will take up but a little of your Time in supporting the Motion which is made you; which I think, in Justice to our selves, and the Trust the Country has repos’d in us, is yet necessary to make the Proceedings of this Day compleat, and give that satisfaction to the Nation, which I am satisfy’d will be expected from us in this Affair.

‘ Sir, we have been to day, and are yet sitting in Judgment upon no less a Crime than *notorious Corruption in executing Offices of Trust*, which is certainly not only the most Vile and Detestable in it self, but the most Pernicious, and (except Treason) the most
• ‘ Destructive

“ Destructive to every Constitution or Government,
“ wherever it prevails. And as the Crime it self is
“ of the worst sort that can be in any Government,
“ so I cannot help observing to you, that in the In-
“ stance you have had to Day before you, there are
“ some Circumstances which make this the Worst
“ even of that sort of any, that are yet upon your Jour-
“ nals. In every other Instance that I can find there,
“ ’tis plain, ’twas the Profit that tempted and Prevail’d
“ upon the Party to commit the Crime. But this
“ Gentleman if we would believe his own, and his
“ Evidences Confession, has done it only to gratifie
“ the Prodigality of his Humour, and give an Extra-
“ ordinary Bounty to a Creature of his own. Or if
“ we take it t’other way (which I own is my Belief)
“ that the Profit was to Himself, ’tis still the most
“ Extraordinary Case that appears there: For in all
“ other Instances of Fraud, what the Nation lost the
“ Party got: But in this for every Hundred Pounds
“ of Publick Money, which he was to get for making
“ this Contract, it has cost the Nation, as it stands
“ computed upon your Report, very near a Thou-
“ sand; so that I leave the Fact, which being of the
“ worst sort (Except Treason) that can be; and this
“ Instance, which being the Worst of that sort (ex-
“ cept what lies yet upon your Table) that has ever yet
“ appear’d before this House.

Sir, I am sorry to observe both from this Instance
“ that has been proved before you to Day, and from
“ others that lie upon your Table, besides what fu-
“ ture Discoveries, we may reasonably expect from
“ the Industry and Integrity, the Constancy and Cou-
“ rage of those Gentlemen, you have so happily chose
“ to be your Commissioners of Accounts; that this
“ Canker has not only taken very deep Root amongst
“ some, but I believe we shall find it hath spread it
“ self almost through every Part of the Late Admi-
“ nistration; therefore Sir, I hope our Judgment in
“ this Case will be such, as all good Judgments ought
“ to be; wherein the Punishing the Offenders, whe-
“ ther it be more or less, is not so much to be regard-
“ ed

ed as that it may be such, as may sufficiently deter others from daring to Commit the like Practices hereafter.

Sir, you have already sent the Person that you have found Guilty of this foul Crime to the Tower, and some Gentlemen say (tho' I can hardly believe them) they think it Punishment sufficient: I am so far from thinking that a Punishment adequate to the Crime, that I am afraid, that all that is in the Power of this House will not be sufficient to Root out this Inveterate and Radicated Mischeif from amongst us: And as I said before, 'tis the Remedying of the Evil, not the Punishment of the Man, which we ought chiefly to regard.

For, Sir, 'tis plain from many Instances which you have upon your Journals, that abundantly less Crimes of this sort, than this is, have been Punish'd both by Imprisonment, and what you are now mov'd for, Expulsion, and yet the United Force of these Punishments (which I think is the most this House can do) have been so far from being able to remedy the Evil, that it has increased upon us.

As to what you have already done, I own, Sr, I think Confinement of any sort very greivous to a Generous Mind: But Sir, there are Confident Tempers in the World, that instead of standing Corrected, can glory in their Punishments, be they of what sort they will. We all know an Instance, where an Hymn has been made even to the Pillory it self, by the Wretch that was just come out of it; It hope your Member is not so low as that Fellow; but give me leave to say, I expect to see such a Parade made, and such a Countenance shewn Him in his Prison, by some sort of Persons, who would be glad for their own sakes, to Skreen the Foulness of the Crime, as well as the Person convicted of it, that I'm affraid, that Part of your Judgment will not sit so heavy upon him as it ought to do. Your Worthy Mem——r Sir, P—— K—— says, he as much deserves to be Hang'd as these two Punishments. I do not much differ from that Worthy Gentleman:

For

For I think a Man that is in Posts of near Five Thousand Pounds a Year, and cannot be content with that, but must commit such Practices as these are, deserves little less: But I am sensible how late it is, therefore &c.

Whatsoever Gentleman this was spoken by, for the Compiler of this History takes the Contents of this Speech from a Publick Print, the Sequel made appear, that his Conjectures were not ill grounded in the Close of it, for what is said there to be *Expected* came to pass, and there was such a Continual *Parade* of Coaches at Mr. *Walpoles* Prison Door, that his Punishment seem'd rather a Triumph, than a Censure, and the Cheifs of the Party among whom were the Discarded G——I and T——r were so assiduous in their Visits, that it was said one of them chose rather to forgo the Duties of the 30th of *January* the Day of King *Charles's* Execrable Murther, than to neglect making merry with Him on that Occasion.

Having Instanc'd in the Commons appointing a Committee to draw up an Address of Thanks to the Queen for her Message, I am here to declare that the Lords came into the same Resolutions of presenting one likewise on that Subject, and upon a Motion made by the Lord *Summers*, it was agreed that to these Words, *And particularly with Relation to Spain and the West-Indies*, the following should be added (*viz.*) which are of so great Concern to the Safety and Commerce of your Majesty's Kingdoms. The Substance of the whole was this.

We your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, beg leave to express our extream Concern for the Continuance of your Majesty's Indisposition; by which we are deprived of the Honour of your Royal Presence, and at the same Time beseech your Majesty to accept of the most Humble Thanks of this House, for your most Gracious Message on the 17th Instant, wherein your Majesty is pleased to Express your just Care for all your Allies, and

and the strict Union, in which your Majesty proposes to join with them, in order to obtain a good Peace, and to Guaranty and support it when obtain'd: and for the Instructions your Majesty has given your Plenipotentiaries, to concert the most proper way of procuring a Just Satisfaction to all in Alliance with your Majesty, according to their several Treaties, and particularly with Relation to Spain and the *West Indies*, which are of so great Concern to the Safety and Commerce of your Majesty's Kingdoms.

We think our selves obliged more especially to return our Humblest Acknowledgements for your Majesty's great Condescension in acquainting this House with the steps already taken in Relation to the Peace, and for the Assurance your Majesty is pleased to give, of Communicating to this House, the Terms of the Peace, before the same shall be concluded. Your Majesty's Declaration that there has not been the least Colour given for those false and Scandalous Reports, that have been spread, that a Separate Peace has been treated, must be the highest Satisfaction to your People; and we readily Embrace this Opportunity to assure your Majesty, that we entirely relie upon your great Wisdom, in settling the Terms of Peace.

Her Majesty's Answer,

My LORDS

I return you my most Hearty Thanks for this Address, and for the Confidence you place in Me, which will better enable me to Obtain such Terms, as may be safe and Honourable for my Own Subjects and all our Allies.

But tho' their Lordships Address was very Dutiful; yet it was to be observ'd they had omitted taking Notice of two Particulars in her Majesty's Message to them, in their giving Satisfaction to the Scotch, in the Case of the Duke of *Brandon*, and their putting a stop to the great Licence of the Press, tho' the latter had been under their Lordships Consideration some time before, and they had appointed a Committee,

to sit *de die in diem*, to remedy that Greivance, which was grown to such a Height, as to call for their Immediate Notice. On the contrary, the Commons resolv'd to come up to her Majesty's Desires in every Thing she should ask, and having consented to the following Address drawn up by Sr. Gilbert Dolben, a Gentleman of great Probity and Zeal for the Publick welfare, Presented it to the Queen in these Words.

Most Gracious Sovereign.

' We your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament Assembled; appear before your Majesty with the greatest Satisfaction, to return our most humble Thanks, for your Majesty's most Gracious Message.

' Your Majesty has on all Occasions, shewn such a Tenderness and Regard to the Welfare of your People, and such a Disinterested concern for the Support and Advantage of your Allies, in so many Instances, during the Prosecution of the present War, that we have no Reason to doubt your Majesty's Care of Both, in a Treaty of Peace, and that the most proper Way will be concerted, of procuring a Just Satisfaction to all in Alliance with your Majesty, according to their several Treaties, and particularly with Relation to *Spain* and the *West Indies*. However we think our selves Obliged, with the greatest Gratitude, to acknowledge your Majesty's Goodness and Condescension, in promising to Communicate to your Parliament, the Terms for a General Peace, before the same shall be concluded. And this if any thing can, must entirely silence those Seditious Reports, that have been industriously and Maliciously spread Abroad, to the Dishonour of your Majesty, that a Seperate Peace has been Treated, which can be raised only by some Factioned Incendiaries, who to cover their own Disaffection to the present Establishment and Administrations, and such Designs as they have not dared Publickly to own, endeavour to Distract your Subjects

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jects with unreasonable and groundless Distrusts and Jealousies.

Your Majesty's Approbation of the Zeal your **FAITHFUL COMMONS** have already Expressed for raising the necessary Supplies, will engage them to continue their Application and to give all possible Dispatch thereunto.

We are very sensible, how much the Liberty of the Press is abus'd by turning it into such a Licentiousness as is a just Reproach to the Nation; Since not only false and scandalous Libels are printed and published against Your Majesty's Government, but the most horrid Blasphemies against God and Religion. And we beg leave humbly to assure Your Majesty, that we will do our utmost to find out a Remedy equal to this Mischief, and that may effectually cure it.

To this Her Majesty was pleased to reply with her wonted Complacency of Temper, *I have received so many Proofs of the Loyalty of this House of Commons, and of their Love of our Country, that the best Answer which I can return to this most dutiful Address, is to give you my hearty Thanks for it, and to repeat not only that good Opinion, which I have of my Commons, but also my Assurances, that the Confidence which you place in me, shall be answered by my utmost Endeavours to promote the Safety and Advantage of all my Subjects.*

On the 21st of January, the same Day on which this Address was presented, upon a Motion made in the House of Commons, by Sir Simeon Stuart, a Young Gentleman of great Expectation, who had out-run his Years by the swiftest Progress in the Knowledge of what was necessary to make the most finish'd Patriot, for reading the Act of the First Parliament of His late Majesty King William in Scotland, pass'd the 29th of June, 1695, intituled, *An Act against Irregular Baptisms and Marriages*, the same was read accordingly; after which a Bill was order'd to be brought in to prevent the Disturbing those of the Episcopal Communion in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, in the Exercise of their Religious Worship, and in the Use of the Liturgy of

of the Church of England; and for repealing an Act pass'd in the Parliament of Scotland, intituled, An Act against Irregular Baptisms and Marriages. Nor was this Procedure without cause, for the Kirk of Scotland carry'd things at such a height against the Clergy of the Episcopal Persuasion in that Kingdom, that tho' 3 Parts in 4 of the Nation were zealous Assertors of the Doctrine taught in the *English Liturgy*, tho' the Queen had recommended the Professors of that Worship by Letters to the Privy Council there, under her own Sign Manual, to be tolerated in the exercise of their holy Religion, while they liv'd quietly, and under a strict Obedience to the Civil Magistrate; yet such was the Severity put in practice there, by Virtue of the Act abovemention'd, that not only the Teachers of God's Word in its utmost Purity, were discountenanc'd and with-held from the Performance of those Holy Duties which they were enjoin'd to celebrate by Virtue of their sacred Office, but imprison'd them without Bail or Mainprize, and treated them with all manner of Personal Indignities, as is to be seen in Mr. *Greenshields's* Case, which was too flagrant not to be taken into consideration, by way of preventing the like extrajudicial Practices for the future, tho' not by way of Animadversion on what had pass'd.

The Bill was thought so very Reasonable that even the *Scotch Members* themselves join'd in the drawing it up, and the Lord *Lyon* and Mr. *Carnegie* were made choice of by the House to be assistant to Sir *Simeon*, who brought it into the House in such a Form, that it went thro' Three several Readings without any Difficulty, and to the Admiration of even the Members themselves, was sent up to the Lords, after it was put to the question whether it should pass. Yeas 162, Noes 17.

Not but the Church of Scotland, the Interest of whose Rulers it was to engross all Power and Profit to themselves, and to discourage the Episcopal Communion, immediately took alarm at the first Notice of the Bill's being first set on foot; and a Petition of *William Castares*, Principal of *Edinburgh College*, *Thomas Blackwell*,

well, Professor of Divinity at *Aberdeen*, *Robert Baillie*, Minister of *Inverness*, was offer'd to the House against Toleration of Episcopacy in *Scotland*; and a Motion being made, and the Question being put, that the said Petition be brought up, it pass'd in the Negative.

Neither did it meet with that Opposition which was expected from the Lords, for Their Lordships having, before it had a second reading, heard Council in behalf of the *Presbyterians*, the substance of whose Allegations was, that this Bill annulling an Act ratify'd by the Treaty of Union, might be attended with very Fatal Consequences, and that it granted Toleration to all Episcopal Ministers, under colour whereof, *Papish* Priests might pretend to perform the *Romish* Services in *Scotland*, committed it to a Committee of the Whole House, into which the Lords resolv'd themselves the same Day. The Lord *H——* *x* indeed and the Bishop of *S——* *y* endeavor'd to shew the Inconveniencies and Danger of such a Bill, especially at that Juncture, when the *Scotch Nation* seem'd to be in general dissatisfy'd: But after they and some other Lords had made several Speeches *pro* and *con*, it was resolv'd to add several Clauses to the Bill, particularly *For limiting the Toleration to such Ministers as had receiv'd Holy Orders from the hands of a Protestant Bishop, and who had taken and subscribed the Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration; as also for obliging the Ministers of the Establish'd Church of Scotland to take and subscribe the Oaths.* Which Last Clause, tho' said to be moved in favour of the *Establish'd Church*, was readily assented to, by such as had the Exercise of the Episcopal Worship at heart; for tho' it was given out that those who were there called *Dissenters*, were generally Non-jurors and *Jacobites*, and such as own'd the *Pretender*, yet it was manifest to such as were best acquainted with the Constitution of both Parties, that few or none of the Clergy belonging to the National Religion, had taken, or would be forward to take or subscribe to those Oaths; whereas the Episcopal Party made such a submission and subscription, one of the
first

first Conditions of their being allow'd the Benefit of the Act. Thus was a Toleration at last obtain'd for the poor persecuted Church of *Christ*, when it had labour'd under the greatest Hardships for more than 20 Years, and Decency and Order was again suffer'd to appear in God's Worship in *Scotland*, after they had been banish'd that Kingdom by the Piety of some Pretenders to Reformation, that Irreligion, and Profaneness, Schism and Confusion, Anarchy, and Disorder, might supply their Places.

As the House of Commons had shewn their Resentment against Mr. *Walpole* for the share he bore of the Charge brought in by the Commissioners for taking, examining, and stating the Publick Accounts, in their Report; so a Day was fix'd for looking into that part of it that related to the Duke of *Marlborough*, because whatsoever his Services and Quality were, neither one nor the other ought to screen him from Inquiries, when the Grand Inquest of his Country was making search after Abuses that had crept into the Administration. Accordingly the Time came for canvassing His Grace's Perquisites, and that Part of the Report was read which more immediately concern'd him, as were also the Minutes of Mr. *Cardonnel's* (his Secretary) Depositions, about Allowances by the Contractors for Bread and Bread Waggon, taken and produced by the Commissioners of Accounts; and the Translations of the Certificates of Two Persons beyond the Seas, the one of *Jacob de Mercado*, the other of *Don Manuel Cardoso*, relating to the said Allowances. Upon the reading of those Papers there arose a warm Debate, that lasted from Three in the Afternoon till near Half an Hour past Eleven at Night, and in which many Speeches were made for and against the Duke. Those of His Grace his Side, which were Mr. *Bridges* the Paymaster, and Son to the Lord *Chandos*, Mr. *Hambden*, Mr. *Lechmere*, and Mr. *Smith*, urg'd in his defence, that the Money receiv'd from Sir *Solomon de Medina*, the Contractor for Bread and Bread Waggon, was the General's Perquisite, and had been receiv'd by Prince *Waldeck* and others, which was

D

vouch'd

vouch'd by Sir John Germain, who was call'd into the House for that purpose ; that the rest of the Confederates gave the same Rates for Bread as the *English*, who were furnish'd as well, if not better than the Foreign Troops out of their Pay ; and that if the Duke receiv'd so many Guilders *per Year*, as was specify'd in the Report, the Publick receiv'd no manner of injury from thence : But that as for the Two and a Half *per Cent.* deducted from the Pay of the Foreign Troops in the *British Pay*, it was allow'd by the Consent of those Troops, and consequently not answerable for, to the Publick, because no Publick Money : That the Secret Service of the Army could not have been carry'd on without it, by reason of the usual Allowance falling short on that head ; and that by this means, a New Fund of about Fifteen Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, was provided, for carrying on that secret Service, without any Expence to the Publick, or Grievance to the Troops from whom the Allowance was made. To this it was added, that whatever Sums had been receiv'd on that account, they had been constantly employ'd in procuring Intelligence, in keeping Correspondence, and other Secret Service ; and without those Sums, the Expence of so many early and long Campaigns, important Actions, prosperous Battels, and successful Sieges, could not have been carry'd on ; so that His Grace rather deserv'd the Thanks of the House for good Husbandry, than their Censure for Mismanagement, since he had not only apply'd the Ten Thousand Pounds that were allow'd him yearly, for the Services they were intended for, but had added to the Advantages that visibly accrued from thence, by applying the Fifteen Thousand Pounds yearly, which arose from the Two and a Half *per Cent.* for the Attainment of Intelligence and Gaining the Knowledge of the Enemy's Motions ; which had so good an effect upon the Operations of almost every Campaign, without being any ways burthensome to the Subject. It was alledged by those on the other Side, who could not take part with His Grace, in what gave so apparent a Handle for something beyond a bare Suspicion, ' That
' His

‘ His Grace’s Salary as General, Plenipotentiary,
 ‘ Master of the Ordinance, and Possessor of so ma-
 ‘ ny Places of Profit as he was invested with, was
 ‘ more than enough to satisfy the most Craving Tem-
 ‘ per; that the Rewards he had receiv’d from Parlia-
 ‘ ment were of such a valuable nature, as to be highly
 ‘ superior to his Merit, had his Services been much
 ‘ greater than they were; that in those Services which
 ‘ were so much talk’d of by his Advocates, he had
 ‘ done no more than his Duty, but that in taking a
 ‘ *Premium* from the Contractors for Bread, he had al-
 ‘ together departed from it, because it was to be al-
 ‘ low’d that *Premium* must be made up to those that
 ‘ disbur’d it, some way or other, which could not be
 ‘ otherwise than by Deductions from the poor Soldiers
 ‘ Allowance, who had complain’d of the Courtesies
 ‘ of their Bread, and of its being dough-bak’d to
 ‘ make it weight. As for the Two and a Half *per*
 ‘ *Cent.* said they, those that maintain’d those Auxiliary
 ‘ Troops in their Pay, ought to have had that Deducti-
 ‘ on; since tho’ it might be a free Gift, if they agreed to
 ‘ take less Money than the Stipulation, the Overplus
 ‘ ought to return into the Publick Stock, because it
 ‘ was provisionally given for Publick Uses, which it
 ‘ did not appear that it was put to.’ *It was urg’d*
 ‘ *likewise*, ‘ That tho’ His Grace had a Warrant
 ‘ for the receipt of this Two and a half *per Cent.*
 ‘ from the Queen, as was averr’d in his Defence, that
 ‘ Warrant had been kept dormant for Nine Years,
 ‘ and the Deduction conceal’d so long from the Parlia-
 ‘ ment, for which His Grace had not given sufficient
 ‘ reasons. Besides, the Warrant directed, that it
 ‘ should be stop’d in the Hands of the Paymaster,
 ‘ or his Deputy, and issued thence by the Duke’s Order
 ‘ only: But that this Method did not appear, by the
 ‘ Paymaster’s Accounts, to have been at all pursued;
 ‘ so far otherwise, that the Payments to the Foreign
 ‘ Troops were always made compleat, and their Re-
 ‘ ceipts always taken in full, without any Notice of
 ‘ that Deduction.

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It was also said, ' That by the Warrant the Deduction abovemention'd was reserv'd for the defraying the Extraordinary contingent Expences of the Troops from whom it was stop'd: And if the whole had been employ'd in Secret Correspondence and Intelligence, there must have been some Neglect of the other Services for which it was originally design'd ; and such a Disposition being in no sort authorised by the Warrant, was a Misapplication of it ; because the Article for Secret Service, to which the Deduction was pretended to have been apply'd, was always included in the Ten thousand Pounds allow'd for the Contingencies of the Army, which made the whole remain to be accounted for, which on a Computation to Two Hundred Eighty Two Thousand, Three Hundred Sixty Six Pounds, Nine Shillings, and Seven Pence, besides One Hundred Seventy Seven Thousand, Six Hundred Ninety Five Pounds, Seventeen Shillings, and Three Farthings, paid likewise to and for the Foreign Forces ; and the Premium to the Contractors for Bread, from whom at several times His Grace had receiv'd Sixty Three Thousand, Three Hundred Nineteen Pounds, Three Shillings, and Seven Pence, for his own Use, as a Pretended Perquisite of his Office. Thus after Sir Henry Bunbury, Mr. Shackerly, Mr. Eversfield, Sir Thomas Hanmore, Sir John Packington, &c. had fully laid before the House their Sentiments upon this Occasion, it was resolv'd, after mature Deliberation, wherein all things were duely consider'd that could be said in the Duke's justification, and carry'd by a Majority of above a Hundred Voices, which shew'd how plain the Case was. 1. That the taking several Sums of Money annually, by the Duke of Marlborough, from the Contractors for furnishing the Bread, and Bread Waggon for the Army in the Low Countries, was Unwarrantable and Illegal. After this a Motion being made and the Question put, that the House should adjourn, it pass'd in the Negative ; when it was also resolv'd by a very great Majority, That the Two and a Half per Cent. deducted from the Foreign Troops

Troops in Her Majesty's Pay, was Publick Money, and ought to be accounted for; and that the said Resolutions should be laid before Her Majesty by the whole House; This was done accordingly, and the Q. thereupon return'd for Answer. I have a great regard for whatever is represented to me by my Commons, and will do my part to redress what you complain of.

But before I leave this Affair, it may not be improper to give the Reader a Letter from the Duke to the Commissioners of the publick Accounts on this Subject, with the Copy of Her Majesty's Warrant, which was transmitted from *Holland* at the time His Grace heard his Case was under Consideration, that it may be known what the Duke had said for himself, as well as what had been said by his Friends. That Letter and Warrant ran thus.

Gentlemen,

Hague, Nov. 10. 1711.

HAVING been informed, on my arrival here, that Sir *Solomon de Medina* has acquainted you with my having received several Sums of Money from him; that it might make the less impresson on you; I would lose no time in letting you know, that this is no more than what has been allowed as a Perquisite to the General or Commander in chief of the Army of the *Low Countries*, even before the *Revolution* and since; and I do assure you at the same time, that whatever Sums I have received on that Account have been constantly employ'd for the Service of the Publick, in keeping Secrer Correspondence, and in getting Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions and Designs; and it has fallen so far short, that I take leave to acquaint you with another Article, that has been apply'd to the same Use, and which arises from Her Majesty's Warrant, whereof the Inclosed is a Copy. Tho' this does not properly relate to the publick Accounts, being a free Gift of the Foreign Troops. You will have observed by the several Establishments, that before the Late King's Death, when the Parliament voted Forty Thousand Men for the Quota of *England* in the *Low Countries*, Twenty One Thousand, Six Hundred and Twelve, were to be
 ' Foreigners,

‘ Foreigners, and the rest *English*: For these last they
 ‘ gave Ten Thousand Pounds a Year for Intelligence
 ‘ and other Contingencies, without Account. But
 ‘ His Majesty being sensible, by the Experience of the
 ‘ Last War, that this Sum would not any ways an-
 ‘ swer that Service, and being unwilling to apply for
 ‘ more to the Parliament, he was pleased to order
 ‘ that the Foreign Troops should contribute Two and
 ‘ a Half *per Cent.* towards it; and being then his
 ‘ Embassador and Commander in chief, Abroad, he
 ‘ directed me to propose it to them, with an Assurance,
 ‘ that they should have no other Stoppage made from
 ‘ their Pay: This they readily agreed to, and Her Ma-
 ‘ jesty was afterwards pleas’d to confirm it by her
 ‘ Warrant, upon my acquainting her with the Uses
 ‘ it was intended for: And it has been accordingly ap-
 ‘ ply’d from time to time for Intelligence and Secret
 ‘ Service, with such Success, that next to the Blessing
 ‘ of God, and the Bravery of the Troops, we may,
 ‘ in a great measure, attribute most of the Advantages
 ‘ of the War in this Country, to the timely and good
 ‘ Advices procured with the Help of this Money.
 ‘ And now, Gentlemen, as I have laid the whole
 ‘ Matter fairly before you, and that I hope you will
 ‘ allow, I have served my Queen and Country with
 ‘ that Faithfulness and Zeal which becomes an Ho-
 ‘ nest Man, the Favour I intreat of you is, that when
 ‘ you make your Report to the Parliament, you will
 ‘ lay this Part before them in its true Light, so that
 ‘ they may see this necessary and important Part
 ‘ of the War has been provided for, and carry’d on,
 ‘ without any other Expence to the Publick, than the
 ‘ Ten Thousand Pounds a Year: And I flatter my-
 ‘ self, that when the Accounts of the Army in *Flan-*
 ‘ *ders*, come under your Consideration, you will be
 ‘ sensible, the Service on this Side has been carry’d on
 ‘ with all the Oeconomy and good Husbandry to the
 ‘ Publick, that was possible. I am,
 ‘ Gentlemen,

‘ Your most obedient humble Servant,

Marlborough.

The

The Warrant.

ANNE R.

RIGHT Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, we greet you well. Whereas pursuant to the Direction you have received in that behalf, you have agreed with the Persons authoris'd to treat with you, for the taking into our Service a certain Number of Foreign Troops, to act in conjunction with the Forces of our Allies, that there be reserved Two and a Half *per Cent.* out of all Moneys payable to and for the said Troops, as well for their Pay and Entertainment, as on any other Account, towards defraying such extraordinary contingent Expences relating to them, as cannot otherwise be provided for. Now, we do hereby approve and confirm all such Agreements as you have, or may hereafter make, for reserving the said Two and a Half *per Cent.* accordingly: And do likewise hereby authorise and direct the Paymaster General of our Forces for the time being, or his Deputy, to make the said Deduction of Two and a Half *per Cent.* pursuant thereunto, out of all Moneys he shall be directed to issue for the Use of the Foreign Troops in our Pay, and thereupon to pay over the same from time to time, according to such Warrants, and in such Proportions as you shall direct; for which this shall be to you, and to all others whom it may concern, a sufficient Warrant and Direction. Given at our Court at *St. James's*, this Sixth Day of July 1702, and in the First Year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

C. Hedges.

To our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, John, Earl of Marlbro', our Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotent. to the States, General of the United Provinces, and Captain General of our Land Forces.

The next thing that fell under the Consideration of the Commons, was the *Barrier Treaty*, which being

laid before the House in pursuance of their Address to Her Majesty for that purpose, by Mr. Secretary *Sr. John*, with a Copy of Her Majesty's Instructions to the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Lord Viscount *Townshend* about the same; as also Extracts of Letters from Mr. *Boyle* to the Ld. Viscount *Townshend* concerning the said Treaty, Differences between the *Barrier Treaty* and the *Counter Project*, and a Translation thereof: And likewise a Copy of the Preliminary Articles to a General Peace, signed at the *Hague*, the 28th of *May*, 1709. with a Translation of the same. The Titles of which Copies and Extracts of Letters were read, and referred to the Consideration of the Committee of the Whole House. After this it was resolved to present an Address to Her Majesty, that the Letters written by the Lord Viscount *Townshend* to Mr. *Boyle*, late one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated the 1st and 26th of *November*, 1709, might be laid before the House; which being done accordingly, and the Commons furnish'd with all the Papers relating to the said *Barrier Treaty*, the House took the same under their Cognizance in a Full Committee, of which Mr. *Annesley* was Chairman, and after many warm Speeches, wherein the Friends to the Government, and the Well-wishers to the *Dutch* distinguish'd themselves with great Vehemence, the former gain'd their Point, by coming to these Three notable and praise-worthy Resolutions, which were agreed to by a great Majority within doors, as they were generally applauded without. They contain'd in substance. 1. *That in the Treaty between Her Majesty and the States General, for securing the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain, and for settling a Barrier for the States General against France, under colour of securing the Protestant Succession, and providing a sufficient Barrier to the States General against France, there were several Articles Destructive to the Trade and Interest of Great Britain, and therefore highly dishonourable to Her Majesty.* 2. *That it appear'd, that the Lord Viscount Townshend had not any Orders or Authority for negotiating or concluding*
several

several Articles in the said Treaty, 3. That the Lord Viscount Townshend, who Negotiated and Signed, and all those who advis'd the Ratifying of the said Treaty were Enemies to the Queen and Kingdome.

That the forgoing Resolutions were not the Effect of Party Malice, as was given out by the Libellers of the Faction, but of pure Love for their Country, and an Abhorrence of those that did not Study its Advantage, it will readily appear from the Contents of the *Barrier Treaty* it self, which will shew that if they did not follow these Votes with an Impeachment, it was rather owing to the Lenity of the Accusers than the Innocence of the Persons accused.

The Barrier Treaty betwen her Majesty and the States General.

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the Lords the States General of the United Provinces having considered how much it concerns the Quiet and the Security of their Kingdoms and States, and the Publick Tranquility, to maintain and to secure on one side the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain, in such manner as it is now Established by the Laws of the Kingdom; and on the oither side, that the said States General of the United Provinces should have a strong and sufficient Barrier against France and others, who would surprize or Attack them: And her Majesty and the said States General apprehending with just Reason, the Troubles and Mischeifs which may happen in Relation to this Succession, if at any Time their should be any Person or any Power that should call it in Question, and that the Countries, and States of the said Lords the States General, were not furnished with such a Barrier. For these said Reasons, Her said Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, tho' in the Vigour of her Age, and enjoying Perfect Health (which may God preserve Her in many Tears) out of an Effect of her usual Prudence and Piety, has thought fit to enter, with the Lords the States General of the United Provinces, into a particular Alliance and Confederacy, the principal End, and only Aim of which shall be the publick Quiet and Tranquility; and to prevent,

by

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by Measures taken in time, all the Events which might one Day excite New Wars. It is with this View that Her British Majesty has given her full Power to agree upon some Articles of a Treaty, in Addition to the Treaties and Alliances that she has already with the Lords the States General of the UNITED PROVINCES, to her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenepotentiary, Charles Viscount Townshend, Baron of Lyn-Regis, Privy Councillor of Her British Majesty, Captain of Her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, and her Lieutenant in the County of Norfolk: And the Lords the States General of the UNITED PROVINCES, to the Sieurs John de Welderen, Lord of Valburgh, Great Bayliff of the Lower Betuwe, of the Body of the Nobility of the Province of Guelder; Frederick Baron of Reede, Lord of Lier, St. Anthony and T'er Lee, of the Order of the Nobility of the Province of Holland and West Frizeland, Anthony Heinsius, Councillor Pensionary of the Province of Holland and West-Frizeland, Keeper of the Great Seal, and Superintendent of the Fiefs of the same Province; Cornelius Van Gheel, Lord of Spanbroek, Bulkestyen, &c. Gedeon Hoeuft, Canon of the Chapter of the Church of St. Peter at Utrecht, and elected Counsellor in the States of the Province of Utrecht; Hessel van Sminia, Secretary of the Chamber of Accounts of the Province of Frizeland; Ernest Ittersum, Lord of Ofterof, of the Body of the Nobility of the Province of Overysfel; and Wicher Wichers, Senator of the City of Groningen; all Deputies to the Assembly of the said Lords the States General on the part, respectively, of the Provinces of Guelder, Holland, West Frizeland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Frizeland, Overysfell, Groninguen, and Ommelands, who, by Vertue of their Full Powers, are agreed upon the following Articles.

Article I.

THE Treaties of Peace, Friendship, Alliance and Confederacy between Her Britannick Majesty and the States General of the United Provinces, shall be approved and confirmed by the present Treaty, and shall remain in their former Force and Vigour, as if they were inserted Word for Word.

II.

The Succession to the Crown of *England*, having been Settled by an Act of Parliament passed the Twelfth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *William the Third*; the Title of which is, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*: And lately, in the Sixth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, this Succession having been again Established and Confirmed by another Act, made for the greater Security of *Her Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain, &c. in the Line of the most Serene House of Hanover, and in the Person of the Princess Sophia, and of Her Heirs, Successors and Descendants, Male and Female, already Born or to be Born*: And though no Power has any Right to Oppose the Laws made upon this Subject, by the Crown and Parliament of *Great Britain*, if it should happen nevertheless, that under any Pretence, or by any Cause whatever, any Person or Power, or any State may pretend to dispute the Establishment which the Parliament has made of the aforesaid Succession, in the most Serene House of *Hanover*, to Oppose the said Succession, to Assist or Favour those who may Oppose it, whether directly or indirectly, by open War, or by fomenting Seditions and Conspiracies against Her or Him, to whom the Crown of *Great Britain* shall descend, according to the Acts aforesaid; The *States General* engage and promise to Assist and Maintain, in the said Succession, Her or Him, to whom it shall belong, by Virtue of the said Acts of Parliament, to assist them in taking Possession, if they should not be in actual Possession, and to Oppose those who would Disturb them in the taking such Possession, or in the actual Possession of the aforesaid Succession.

III.

Her said Majesty and the *States-General*, in Consequence of the Fifth Article of the Alliance concluded between the Emperor, the late King of *Great Britain*, and the *States General*, the 7th of September, 1701,
will

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will employ all their Force to recover the rest of the *Spanish Low Countries*.

IV.

And further, they will endeavour to Conquer as many Towns and Forts as they can, in order to their being a Barrier and Security to the said *States*.

V.

And whereas, according to the Ninth Article of the said Alliance, it is to be agreed, amongst other Matters, how and in what manner the *States* shall be made Safe by means of this Barrier, the *Queen of Great Britain* will use her Endeavours to procure, that in the Treaty of Peace it may be agreed, that all the *Spanish Low Countries*, and what else may be found Necessary, whether Conquered or Unconquered Places, shall serve as a Barrier to the *States*.

VI.

That to this end their High Mightinesses shall have the Liberty to put and keep Garrison, to change, augment and diminish it as they shall judge proper, in the Places following : Namely, *Newport, Furnes*, with the Fort of *Knock, Ipres, Menin*, the Town and Cittadel of *Lisle, Tournay* and its Cittadel, *Conde Valenciennes*; and the Places which shall henceforward be Conquered from *France*; *Manbeuge, Charleroy, Namur* and its Cittadel, *Liere, Hale* to fortifie, the Forts of *Perle, Philippe, Damme*, the Castle of *Gand*, and *Dendermonde*; the Fort of *St. Donas* being joined to the Fortifications of the Sluice, and being entirely Incorporated with it, shall remain and be yielded in Property to the *States*. The Fort of *Rodenhuysen*, on this side *Gand*, shall be Demolished.

VII.

The said *States General* may, in case of an apparent Attack, or War, put as many Troops as they shall think Necessary in all the Towns, Places and Forts in the *Spanish Low Countries*, where the Reason of War shall require it.

VIII.

They may likewise send into the Towns, Forts and Places where they shall have their Garrisons, without any

any Hindrance, and without paying any Duties, Provisions, Ammunitions of War, Arms and Artillery, Materials for the Fortifications, and all that shall be found Convenient and Necessary for the said Garrisons and Fortifications.

IX.

The said *States General* shall also have Liberty to Appoint in the Towns, Forts and Places of their Barrier, mentioned in the foregoing Sixth Article: where they may have Garrisons, such Governors and Commanders, Majors and other Officers, as they shall find proper, who shall not be subject to any other Orders, whatsoever they may be, or from whence soever they may come, relating to the Security and Military Government of the said Places, but only to those of their High Mightinesses (exclusively of all others) still preserving the Rights and Privileges, as well Ecclesiastical as Political, of King *Charles the Third*.

X.

That, besides, the said *States* shall have Liberty to fortifie the said Towns, Places and Forts which belong to them, and Repair the Fortifications of them in such manner as they shall judge Necessary; and further to do whatever shall be useful for their Defence.

XI.

It is agreed, That the *States General* shall have all the Revenues of the Towns, Places, and Jurisdictions, and their Dependencies, which they shall have for their Barrier from *France*, which were not in the Possession of the Crown of *Spain*, at the time of the Death of the late King *Charles the II.* and besides, a Million of Livres shall be Settled for the Payment of One Hundred Thousand Crowns every Three Months, out of the clearest Revenues of the *Spanish Low Countries*, which the said King was then in Possession of; both which are for maintaining the Garrisons of the *States* and for supplying the Fortifications, as also the Magazines, and other necessary Expences; in the Towns and Places above mention'd.

And

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And that the said Revenues may be sufficient to support these Expences, Endeavours shall be used for enlarging the Dependencies and Jurisdictions aforesaid, as much as possible, and particularly for including the Jurisdiction of *Ipres*, that of *Cassel*, and the Forest of *Niepe*, and with the Jurisdiction of *Lisle*, the Jurisdiction of *Donay*, both having been so join'd before the present War.

XII.

That no Town, Fort, Place, or Country of the *Spanish Netherlands*, shall be granted, transferred, or given, or descend to the Crown of *France*, or any one of the Line of *France*, neither by Virtue of any Gift, Sale, Exchange, Marriage, Agreement, Inheritance, Succession by Will, or thro' Want of Will, from no Title whatsoever, nor in any other manner whatever, nor be put into the Power, or under the Authority of the *Most Christian King*, or any one of the Line of *France*.

XIII.

And whereas the said *States General*, in consequence of the Ninth Article of the said Alliance, are to make a Convention or Treaty with King *Charles III.* for putting the *States* into a Condition of Safety, by means of the said Barrier, the Queen of *Great Britain* will do what depends upon her, that all the foregoing Particulars, relating to the Barrier of the *States*, may be inserted in the aforesaid Treaty or Convention, and that Her said Majesty will continue her Good Offices, till the abovementioned Convention, between the *States* and the said King *Charles III.* be concluded, agreeably to what is beforementioned, and that Her Majesty will be Guarantee of the said Treaty or Convention.

XIV.

And that the said *States* may enjoy from henceforward, as much as possible, a Barrier for the *Spanish Low Countries*, they shall be permitted to put their Garrisons in the Towns already taken, and which may hereafter be so, before the Peace be concluded and ratify'd. And in the mean time the said King *Charles III.*

III. shall not be allowed to enter into possession of the said *Spanish Low Countries*, neither entirely nor in part; and during that time the Queen shall assist Their *High Mightinesses* to maintain them in the Enjoyment of the Revenues, and to find the Million of Livres a Year, abovementioned.

XV.

And whereas Their *High Mightinesses* have stipulated by the Treaty of *Munster*, in the Fourteenth Article, that the River *Schelde*, as also the Canals of *Sas*, *Swyn*, and other Mouths of the Sea, bordering thereupon, should be kept shut on the Side of the *States*.

And in the Fifteenth Article, that the Ships and Commodities going in and coming out of the Harbors of *Flanders*, shall be and remain charged with all such Imposts and other Duties, as are raised upon Commodities going and coming along the *Schelde*, and the other Canals above-mentioned.

The Queen of *Great Britain* promises and engages, that their *High Mightinesses* shall never be disturbed in their Right and Possession, in that respect, neither directly nor indirectly; as also, that the Commerce shall not, in prejudice of the said Treaty, be made more easy by the Sea Ports, than by the Rivers, Canals, and Mouths of the Sea, on the Side of the *States* of the *United Provinces*.

And whereas by the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Articles of the same Treaty of *Munster*, His Majesty, the King of *Spain*, is obliged to treat the Subjects of their *High Mightinesses* as favourably as the Subjects of *Great Britain* and the *Hans Towns*, who were then the People most favourably treated; Her *Britannick Majesty* and their *High Mightinesses* promise likewise to take care that the Subjects of *Great Britain* and of their *High Mightinesses*, shall be treated in the *Spanish Low Countries*, as well as in all *Spain*, the Kingdoms and States belonging to it, equally, and as well the one as the other, as favourably as the People the most favoured.

XVI

XVI.

The said Queen and *States General* oblige themselves to furnish by Sea and Land, the Succours and Assistance necessary to maintain, by Force, Her said Majesty in the quiet Possession of her Kingdoms; and the most Serene House of *Hanover* in the said Succession, in the manner it is settled by the Acts of Parliament before-mentioned; and to maintain the said *States General* in the Possession of the said Barrier.

XVII.

After the Ratification of this Treaty, a particular Convention shall be made of the Conditions by which the said Queen, and the said Lords, the *States General*, will engage themselves to furnish the Succours which shall be thought necessary, as well by Sea as by Land.

XVIII.

If Her *British Majesty*, or the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, be attacked by any body whatsoever, by reason of this Convention, they shall mutually assist one another with all their Forces, and become Guarantees of the Execution of the said Convention.

XIX.

There shall be invited and admitted into the present Treaty, as soon as possible, all the Kings, Princes, and States, who shall be willing to enter into the same, particularly His Imperial Majesty, the Kings of *Spain* and *Prussia*, and the Elector of *Hanover*. And Her *British Majesty*, and the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, and each of them in particular, shall be permitted to require and invite those whom they shall think fit to require and invite, to enter into this Treaty, and to be Guarantees of its Execution.

XX.

And as Time has shewn the Omission which was made in the Treaty signed at *Ryswick* in the Year 1697, between *England* and *France*, in respect of the Right of the Succession of *England*, in the Person of Her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain* now reigning; and that for want of having settled in that Treaty this indisputable Right of Her Majesty, *France* refused to acknowledge her for Queen of *Great Britain*, after the
Death

Death of the Late King *William* the Third of Glorious Memory: Her Majesty, the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the Lords, the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, do agree and engage themselves likewise, not to enter into any Negotiation or Treaty of Peace with *France*, before the Title of Her Majesty to the Crown of *Great Britain*, as also the Right of Succession of the most Serene House of *Hanover*, to the aforesaid Crown, in the manner it is settled and established by the beforementioned Acts of Parliament, be fully acknowledged as a Preliminary by *France*, and that *France* has promised at the same time to remove out of its Dominions the Person who pretends to be King of *Great Britain*; and that no Negotiation, nor Formal Discussion of the Articles of the said Treaty of Peace, shall be entered, into but jointly and at the same time with the said Queen, or with her Ministers.

XXI.

Her *British* Majesty, and the Lords the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, shall ratify and confirm all that is contained in the present Treaty, within the Space of Four Weeks, to be reckoned from the Day of the Signing. In testimony whereof, the Underwritten Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Her *British* Majesty, and the Deputies of the Lords the *States General* have signed this present Treaty, and have affixed their Seals thereunto.

At the Hague, the 29th of October, in the Year 1709.

(L. S.) *Townshend*.

(L. S.) *J. V. Welderen*.

(L. S.) *J. B. Van Reede*.

(L. S.) *A. Heinsius*.

(L. S.) *G. Hoefst*.

(L. S.) *H. Sminia*.

(L. S.) *E. V. Ittersum*.

(L. S.) *W. Wichers*.

The Separate Article.

AS in the Preliminary Articles signed here at the *Hague* the 28th of *May* 1709 by the Plenipotentiaries of His Imperial Majesty, of Her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the Lords the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, it is stipulated amongst other things, that the Lords the *States General* shall have, with entire Property and Sovereignty, the Upper Quarter of *Guelder*, according to the Fifty Second Article of the Treaty of *Munster*, of the Year 1648; as also that the Garrisons which are or hereafter shall be, on the part of the Lords the *States General* in the Town of *Huy*, the Citadel of *Liege*, and in the Town of *Bonne*, shall remain there, till it shall be otherwise agreed upon with His Imperial Majesty and the Empire. And as the Barrier which is this day agreed upon in the Principal Treaty, for the mutual Guaranty between Her *British* Majesty and the Lords the *States General*, cannot give to the *United Provinces* the Safety for which it is established, unless it be well secured from one end to the other, and that the Communication of it be well joined together; for which the Upper Quarter of *Guelder*, and the Garrisons in the Citadel of *Liege*, *Huy*, and *Bonne*, are absolutely Necessary: Experience having thrice shewn, that *France* having a design to attack the *United Provinces*, has made use of the Places above mentioned, in order to come at them, and to penetrate into the said Provinces. That further, in respect to the Equivalent for which the Upper Quarter of *Guelder* is to be yielded to the *United Provinces*, according to the Fifty Second Article of the Treaty of *Munster* above mentioned, His Majesty *K. Cha. III.* will be much more gratify'd and advantaged in other Places, than that Equivalent can avail. So that to the end the Lords the *States General* may have the Upper Quarter of *Guelder*, with entire Property and Sovereignty, and that the said Upper Quarter of *Guelder* may be yielded in this manner to the said Lords the *States General*, in the Convention, or the Treaty that they are to make with His Majesty *King Charles III.* according to the 13th Article

Article of the Treaty concluded this Day; as also that their Garrisons in the Citadel of *Liege*, in that of *Huy* and in *Bonne*, may remain there, until it be otherwise agreed upon with His Imperial Majesty and the Empire, Her Majesty, the Queen of *Great Britain*, engages her self and promises by this Separate Article, which shall have the same Force as if it was inserted in the Principal Treaty, to make the same Efforts for all this as she has engaged her self to make, for their obtaining the Barrier in the *Spanish Low Countries*. In Testimony whereof the Underwritten Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiory of Her *British Majesty*, and Deputies of the Lords the States General, have signed the present Separate Article, and have affixed their Seals thereunto. At the Hague, the 29th of October, 1709.

(L.S.) Townshend.	}} (L.S.) G. Houfr.	
(L.S.) J. V. Welderen.		(L.S.) H. Sminia.
(L.S.) J. B. van Reede.		(L.S.) E. V. Ittersum.
(L.S.) A. Heinsius.		(L.S.) W. Wichers.

The Second Seperate Article.

AS the Lords the States General have represented, that in *Flanders*, the Limits between *Spanish Flanders*, and that of the *States*, are settled in such a manner, as that the Land belonging to the *States* is extremely narrow there; so that in some Places the Territory of *Spanish Flanders* extends it self to the Fortifications, and under the Cannon of the Places, Towns, and Forts of the *States*, which occasions many Inconveniences, as has been seen by an Example a little before the Beginning of the present War, when a Fort was designed to have been built under the Cannon of the *Sas van Gand*, under pretence, that it was upon the Territory of *Spain*. And as it is necessary for avoiding these and other sorts of Inconveniences, that the Land of the *States*, upon the Confines of *Flanders* should be enlarged, and that the Places, Towns, and Forts, should, by that means, be better covered; Her *British Majesty* entring into the just Motives of the said Lords the States General in this

respect, promises and engages her self by this *Seperate Article*, that in the Convention that the said Lords, the States General, are to make with His Majesty, King *Charles* the Third, she will so assist them, as that it may be agreed, that by the Cession to the said Lords, the States General, of the Property of an Extent of Land necessary to obviate such like and other Inconveniences, their Limits in *Flanders* shall be enlarged more conveniently for their Security, and those of the *Spanish Flanders* removed farther from their Towns, Places, and Forts, to the end that these may not be so exposed any more. In testimony whereof the Underwritten Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Her *British* Majesty, and Deputies of the Lords the States General, have signed the present *Seperate Article*, and have affixed their Seals thereunto. At the Hague, the 29th of October, 1709.

(L.S.) *Townshend.*

(L.S.) *J. B. van Reede.*

(L.S.) *A. Heinsius.*

(L.S.) *G. Hoenft.*

(L.S.) *H. Sminia.*

(L.S.) *E. V. Ittersum.*

Articles of the Counter Project, that is, Alterations or Additions made by the Court of Great Britain, to the Project transmitted hither from Holland; which were struck out or altered by the Dutch, in the Barrier Treaty.

Article VI.

TO this End, their High Mightinesses shall have Power to put and keep Garisons in the following Places, viz. *Newport, Knock, Menin*, the Cittadel of *Lisle, Tournay, Conde, Valenciennes, Namur* and its Cittadel, *Liere, Hale to fortifie*, the Fort of *Perle Damme*, and the Castle of *Gand*.

Article VII.

The said States may put into the said Towns, Forts and Places, and in case of open War with *France*, into all the other Towns, Places and Forts, whatever Troops the Reason of War shall require.

Article IX. Besides some small Differences, ends with a Salvo, not only for the Ecclesiastical and Civil Rights of

of the King of Spain, but likewise for his Revenues in the said Towns; which Revenues, in the Barrier Treaty, are all given to the States.

Article XI.

The Revenues of the Chattellanies and Dependencies of the Towns and Places, which the States shall have for their Barrier against France, and which were not in the Possession of the Crown of Spain, at the late King of Spain's Death, shall be settled to be a Fund for maintaining Garrisons, and providing for the Fortifications and Magazines, and other necessary Charges of the said Towns of the Barrier.

Article XIV.

All this is to be without Prejudice to such other Treaties and Conventions as the Queen of Great Britain, and their High Mightinesses, may think fit to make for the future with the said King Charles the Third, relating to the said Spanish Netherlands, or to the said Barrier.

Article XV.

And to the End that the said States may enjoy, at present as much as it is possible, a Barrier in the Spanish Netherlands, they shall be permitted to put their Garrisons in the chief Towns already taken, or that may be taken, before a Peace be made.

Article XX.

And whereas by the Fifth and Ninth Articles of the Alliance between the Emperor, the late King of Great Britain, and the States General, concluded the 7th of September 1701, it is agreed and stipulated, That the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, with all the Dependencies of the Crown of Spain in Italy, shall be recovered from the Possession of France, as being of the last Consequence to the Trade of both Nations, as well as the Spanish Netherlands, for a Barrier for the States General; therefore the said Queen of Great Britain, and the States General, agree and oblige themselves, not to enter into any Negotiation or Treaty of Peace with France, before the Restitution of the said Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, with all the Dependencies of the Crown of Spain in Italy, as well

as the *Spanish Low Countries*, with the other Towns and Places in the Possession of *France*, abovementioned in this Treaty; and also after the manner specified in this Treaty; as likewise all the rest of the entire Monarchy of *Spain*, be yielded by *France* as a Preliminary.

Article XXII.

And whereas Experience hath shewn of what Importance it is to *Great Britain* and the *United Provinces*, that the Fortress and Port of *Dunkirk* should not be in the Possession of *France*, in the Condition they are at present; the Subjects of both Nations having undergone such great Losses, and suffered so much in their Trade, by the Prizes taken from them by Privateers set out from that Port; insomuch that *France*, by her unmeasurable Ambition, may be always tempted to make some Enterprizes upon the Territories of the Queen of *Great Britain* and their High Mightinesses, and interrupt the Publick Repose and Tranquility; for the Preservation of which, and the Ballance of *Europe* against the Exorbitant Power of *France*, the Allies engaged themselves in this long and burthensome War; therefore the said Queen of *Great Britain*, and their High Mightinesses agree and oblige themselves, not to enter into any Negotiation or Treaty of Peace with *France*, before it shall be yielded and stipulated by *France* as a Preliminary, that all the Fortifications of the said Town of *Dunkirk*, and the Forts that depend upon it, be entirely demolished and razed, and that the Port be entirely ruined, and rendred impracticable.

It is to be observ'd that the *States General* endeavour'd to prevent the Censure from being pass'd on the foregoing Treaty, by a Letter dated the 10th of *February* N. S. wherein they represented, ' That during
' the whole Course of Her Majesty's glorious Reign,
' they had nothing more at heart than to cultivate and
' maintain with her a good Friendship, perfect
' Confidence and Union, and to corroborate it the
' most they possibly could; having always judg'd
' them absolutely Necessary, and especially in the
' present

present Conjunction. That they likewise judged they could not give a better proof of this their Disposition and Persuasion, than that which they lately gave in agreeing to the Proposition which Her Majesty had caused to be made to them to begin the Negotiation of a General Peace, &c. That as they had the honour to conclude with Her Majesty, the 29th of October 1709, the Treaty of Mutual Guaranty, commonly called the *Barrier Treaty*, ratify'd on both sides in the most authentick Form, they look'd upon it not only as a Foundation of their own Safety; for securing which they enter'd into the present War, but likewise as a firm Support of that good Understanding and Union between Her Majesty and their State, which they so earnestly desired to see continued; so that they could never doubt, in any manner, that they should not at all times enjoy the Effects of the said Treaty: That, however, having advice from *England* that some were of opinion that the said Treaty in some Articles might be Prejudicial to Her Majesty's Subjects, they commission'd Monsieur *Buys*, their Envoy Extraordinary, to inquire what those Points were that might be thought Grievances, and authoris'd him to treat about them with Her Majesty's Ministers, and remove, if possible, the Difficulties, by all the Explanations that should appear Necessary; but that the misfortune was, that the said Monsieur *Buys*, during his residence in *England*, was not able to finish that Affair to Reciprocal Satisfaction. That having learn'd that the principal exceptions taken to the said Treaty, were that it might prove prejudicial to Her Majesty's Subjects in the *Spanish Netherlands*, and that some had entertained an ill grounded and erroneous Opinion, that the *States* might design to take advantage by it, to make themselves Masters of the said *Spanish Netherlands*, Their High Mightinesses did declare positively, and by this Letter did voluntarily repeat it, that it never was their intention, nor ever will be, to make use of the said Treaty, or of their Garrisons in the Fortify'd Places of the Country,

‘ Country, to prejudice in any manner the Commerce
 ‘ of Her Majesty’s Subjects; but that their opinion
 ‘ was, that whatever relates to Navigation and Com-
 ‘ merce there, ought to be settled on an entire E-
 ‘ quality, that so Her Majesty’s Subjects might
 ‘ not be charged with higher Duties of Importa-
 ‘ tion or Exportation than theirs, to the end Com-
 ‘ merce might be carry’d on there, by Both Nations,
 ‘ on an equal foot. That Their *High Mightinesses*
 ‘ had declared, and did declare again by their said
 ‘ Letter, that they never had a thought, nor had
 ‘ then, of making themselves Masters of the *Spanish*
 ‘ *Netherlands*, in whole nor in part, contenting them-
 ‘ selves to have Garrisons in the Places mentioned in
 ‘ the Sixth Article, with the Revenues specify’d in
 ‘ the 1th Article, and what is stipulated by the o-
 ‘ thers separate from the said Treaty. That besides
 ‘ they had not the least thought of making use of
 ‘ the Privilege stipulated in the Seventh Article, to
 ‘ put Troops into other Places, but only in case of
 ‘ the Last and most Apparent Necessity. That they
 ‘ hoped, by this positive Declaration, to have the
 ‘ happiness to remove all those Suspicions which might
 ‘ wrongfully have been conceived against them, and
 ‘ that they had firm confidence in Her Majesty’s so re-
 ‘ nowned Equity, that she would not do any thing in
 ‘ prejudice of the said Treaty, nor permit any to be
 ‘ done to it, but rather that she would be pleased to
 ‘ see that they might have the entire Effect of it, and
 ‘ take off all Uneasiness they might be in about it,
 ‘ which they most earnestly desired of Her Majesty.
 Adding, ‘ That if some Articles of the said Treaty,
 ‘ which, without affecting the Essentials of it, might
 ‘ be thought to want explanation, Her Majesty should
 ‘ find them ready and willing to treat thereupon, and
 ‘ with all the Facility and Condescension that could
 ‘ reasonably be required of them, *without doing preju-*
 ‘ *dice to the Rights they had acquired, not only by the*
 ‘ *said Treaty, but by other preceding ones*, and in what-
 ‘ ever should not be of the last importance for the secu-
 ‘ rity of their State, &c.

‘ But

But neither the Q. nor her faithful Commons were to be amus'd or put out of the Resolutions they had taken for the Advancement of the Honour and Interest of the *British Nation*; and tho' the Latter did not think fit to resent the Indignity done to the Crown by calling in a Foreign Power to be Guarantee to its Succession, or the Damage done to the Subject, by putting it into the hands of that Power to engross the whole *Flanders Trade* as they could, yet to shew that all the specious Pretences and artful Insinuations, which the *Dutch* were industrious in scattering amongst them, should have no other Effect than to sharpen their Diligence in Inquiries of the same nature with this; upon the Consideration of the State of the War, they came to the following Resolutions in a Committee of the Whole House, after a warm Debate, in which Both Parties for and against the Question, distinguish'd their Zeal and Affection, as their Inclinations led them to take part with their own Country, or with those that had the honour to be in an Alliance with them.

1. It was resolv'd, That it had appeared to the Committee that the *States General* had been Deficient in their Quota's for Sea Service, in proportion to the Number of Ships provided by Her Majesty, some Years Two Thirds, and generally more than Half of their Quota.

2. That towards carrying on the War in *Spain*, in order to reduce that Monarchy to the House of *Austria*, neither the Late Emperors, nor His Present Imperial Majesty, had ever any Forces on their own Account there, till the Last Year, and then only a Regiment of Foot consisting of Two Thousand Men.

3. That the Forces supply'd and paid by Her Majesty for the carrying on the War in *Spain*, from the Year 1705, to the Year 1711, inclusive, amounted to Fifty Seven Thousand, Nine Hundred Seventy Three Men, besides Thirteen Battallions and Eighteen Squadrons, for which Her Majesty had paid a Subsidy to the Emperor.

4. That the Forces supply'd by the *States General* for the Service of *Spain*, from the Year 1705 to the Year

Year 1708, Both Inclusive, have amounted to no more than Twelve Thousand Two Hundred Men, and that from the Year 1708 to this present time, they had sent thither no Forces at all.

5. That Her Majesty had not only furnish'd her Proportion of Twelve Thousand Men, according to the Treaty enter'd into for the Service of the War in *Portugal*, but had taken upon her the Emperor's Proportion, by furnishing Two Thirds, when the *States General* only furnished One Third for that Service.

6. That by the Treaty with the King of *Portugal*, there was to be furnished Twelve Thousand Foot and Three Thousand Horse at his own Expence: And in Consideration of a Subsidy to be paid him, Eleven Thousand Foot and Two Thousand Horse more; notwithstanding which, it appear'd that the King of *Portugal* did not furnish Thirteen Thousand Men in the whole.

7. That since the Year 1706, when the *English* and *Dutch* march'd into *Castile*, and return'd no more into *Portugal*, Her Majesty had replaced more than her Share, according to her Proportion, and the *States General* had not any Troops in *Portugal*.

8. That the First Proportion of Three Fifths to Two Fifths, agreed upon between His Late Majesty King *William*, and the *States General*, for the Service of the War in *Flanders*, had not been observed by the *States General*.

9. That the *States General*, during the Course of the War, had furnished less than their Proportion in *Flanders*, Twenty Thousand, Eight Hundred, Thirty Seven Men.

10. That the Condition for prohibiting all Trade and Correspondence between *Holland* and *France*, on which the Troops of Augmentation were granted in 1703, and afterwards continued, had not been observed by the *States General*.

11. That at the Beginning of this War, the Subsidies were paid in Equal Proportions by Her Majesty and the *States General*, but Her Majesty had since

since paid more than her Proportion Three Millions, One Hundred, Fifty Five Thousand Crowns.

These Resolutions were agreed to by the House, which was no small mortification to a Faction among us, that had made all their efforts to raise the Reputation of these notable Allies, and sink that of their own Country. And as the Eyes of the poor deluded People, whom the Creatures of the Late Ministry had dazled with Pretended Services to the Publick, began to open and clear themselves from their past Judicial Blindness; so, to confirm them in the Recovery of their sight, and set them at rights beyond all Danger of a Relapse, the Commons gave further Proofs of the Wrong that had been done to the Publick by those Caterpillars of State, by coming to these futher Resolutions.

1. That it had appeared to the Committee of the Whole House, that the Charge for Transport Service, in carrying on the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, from the Year 1702 to the Year 1711, inclusive, amounted to One Million, Three Hundred Thirty Six Thousand, Seven Hundred Nineteen Pounds, Nineteen Shillings, and Eleven Pence.

2. That there had been paid by Her Majesty for Contingencies, Bread and Bread Waggons, Forrage, and all other Extraordinaries, both for the *English* and Foreign Troops in *Savoy*, *Piedmont*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Flanders*, since the 24th of June 1705, so far as the same had been return'd from Abroad, several Sums, amounting in the whole to Three Millions, Four Hundred Eighty Seven Thousand, and Two Pounds, and Eleven Pence.

3. That the Charge of victualling the Land Forces for the Service of the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, had amounted to Five Hundred Eighty Three Thousand, Seven Hundred Seventy Pounds, Eight Shillings, and Six Pence.

4. That the Charge of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, employ'd in the Service of the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, reckoned after the Rate of Four Pounds a Man per Month, from the time they sailed from

from hence till they returned, were lost, or put upon other Services, amounted to six Millions, Five Hundred Forty Thousand, Nine Hundred Sixty Six Pounds, Fourteen Shillings.

5. That an Humble Representation should be made to Her Majesty, upon the Resolutions of the House relating to the State of the War, and the Treaty between Her Majesty and the States General, for securing the Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain*, and for settling a Barrier for the States General against *France*; and also humbly to desire Her Majesty, that she would be pleased to order her Ministers to insist with the Emperor, that the Revenues of all the Territories and Places restored or added to the House of *Austria* during this War (over and above what was necessary for their Defence) might be applied for the carrying on the War in *Spain*; and to assure Her Majesty, that that House would enable Her Majesty to bear Her share of any further Expence that should be wanted by Sea and Land, in proportion to what the Emperor, and the other Allies should actually furnish for those Services; and that as to other Parts of the War, to which Her Majesty was obliged by particular Treaties, to contribute, that Her Majesty would for the future, only furnish Troops, and pay Subsidies, in proportion to what Her Allies should actually furnish and Pay.

These Resolutions were likewise reported and agreed to by the House, and a Committee being appointed to draw up the said Representation, of which Sir *Thomas Hanmore* was Chairman, it was drawn up by that Excellent Patriot, approv'd of, and presented by the Whole House in these Pathetick and moving Periods which made it difficult to know whether Truth or Eloquence had the greater Predominancy.

Most Gracious Sovereign.

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, having nothing so much at Heart, as to enable Your Majesty to bring this long and expensive

penfive War to an honourable and happy Conclusion; have taken it into our most serious Consideration, how the necessary Supplies to be provided by us, may be best applied, and how the Common Cause may in the most effectual Manner be carried on by the united Force of the whole Confederacy. We have thought our selves obliged, in Duty to Your Majesty, and in Discharge of the Trust reposed in us, to enquire into the true State of the War in all its Parts; we have examined what Stipulations have been entred into between Your Majesty and Your Allies, and how far such Engagements have on each side been made good; we have considered the different Interests which the Confederates have in the Success of this War, and the different Shares they have contributed to its Support; we have with our utmost Care and Diligence endeavour'd to discover the Nature, Extent, and Charge of it, to the end that by comparing the Weight thereof with our own Strength, we might adapt the one to the other in such Measure, as neither to continue Your Majesty's Subjects under a heavier Burden than in Reason and justice they ought to bear, nor deceive Your Majesty, Your Allies, and our selves, by undertaking more than the Nation in its present Circumstance is able to perform.

Your Majesty has been graciously pleased, upon our humble Applications, to order such Materials to be laid before us, as have furnished us with the necessary Information upon the Particulars we have enquired into; and when we shall have laid before Your Majesty our Observations and humble Advice upon this Subject, we promise to our selves this happy Fruit from it, That if Your Majesty's generous and good Purposes for the procuring a safe and lasting Peace should, through the Obstinacy of the Enemy, or by any other Means, be unhappily defeated; a true Knowledge and Understanding of the past Conduct of the War, will be the best Foundation for a more frugal and equal Management of it for the time to come.

In

In order to take the more perfect View of what we proposed, and that we might be able to set the Whole before Your Majesty in a true Light, we have thought it necessary to go back to the Beginning of the War, and beg Leave to observe the Motives and Reasons upon which his late Majesty King *William* engag'd first in it. The Treaty of the Grand Alliance explains those Reasons to be for the supporting the Pretensions of his Imperial Majesty, then actually engaged in a War with the *French* King, who had usurped the entire *Spanish* Monarchy for his Grandson the Duke of *Anjou*. And for the assisting the States General, who by the Loss of their Barrier against *France*, were then in the same or a more dangerous Condition, than if they were actually invaded. As these were the just and necessary Motives for undertaking this War, so the Ends proposed to be obtained by it were equally Wise and Honourable: For as they are set forth in the Eighth Article of the same Treaty, they appear to have been, the Procuring an equitable and reasonable Satisfaction to his Imperial Majesty, and sufficient Securities for the Dominions, Provinces, Navigation, and Commerce of the King of *Great Britain* and the States General; the making effectual Provision that the two Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* should never be united under the same Government, and particularly, that the *French* should never get into the Possession of the *Spanish West-Indies*, or be permitted to sail thither upon the Account of Traffick, under any Pretence whatsoever; and lastly, the Securing to the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain* and the States General, all the same Privileges and Rights of Commerce throughout the whole Dominions of *Spain*, as they enjoyed before the Death of *Charles* the Second King of *Spain*, by Virtue of any Treaty, Agreement, Custom, or any other Way whatsoever: For the obtaining these Ends, the Three confederated Powers engaged to assist one another with their whole Force, according to such Proportions as should be specified in a particular Convention afterwards to be made for that Purpose: We do not find that any such Convention

tion was ever ratified, but it appears, that there was an Agreement concluded, which by common Consent was understood to be binding upon each Party respectively, and according to which the Proportions of *Great Britain* were from the Beginning regulated and founded: The Terms of that Agreement were, That for the Service at Land, his Imperial Majesty should furnish Ninety Thousand Men, the King of *Great Britain* Forty Thousand, and the States General One Hundred and Two Thousand, of which there were Forty Two Thousand intended to supply their Garrisons, and Sixty Thousand to act against the Common Enemy in the Field; and with regard to the Operations of the War at Sea, they were agreed to be performed Jointly by *Great Britain* and the States General; the Quota of Ships to be furnished for that Service, being five Eighths on the Part of *Great Britain*, and three Eighths on the Part of the States General.

Upon this Foot the War began in the Year 1702, at which time the whole Yearly Expence of it to *England* amounted to Three Millions, Seven Hundred and Six Thousand, Four Hundred Ninety Four Pounds; a very great Charge, as it was then thought by Your Majesty's Subjects, after the short Interval of Ease they had enjoy'd from the Burden of the former War; but yet a very moderate Proportion in Comparison with the Load which hath since been laid upon them; for it appears, by Estimates given into Your Commons, that the Sums necessary to carry on the Service for this present Year, in the same manner as it was perform'd the last Year, amount to more than Six Millions, Nine Hundred and Sixty Thousand Pounds, besides Interest for the Publick Debt, and the Deficiencies accruing the last Year; which two Articles require One Million, One Hundred and Forty Three Thousand Pounds more: So that the whole Demands upon Your Commons, are arisen to more than Eight Millions for the present annual Supply, We know Your Majesty's tender Regard for the Welfare of Your People will make it uneasy to you to hear of so great

great a Pressure as this upon them ; and as we are assured it will fully convince Your Majesty of the Necessity of our present Inquiry, so we beg leave to represent to you from what Causes, and by what Steps, this immense Charge appears to have grown upon us.

The Service at Sea, as it hath been very large and extensive in it self, so it hath been carry'd on thro' the whole Course of the War, in a manner highly disadvantageous to Your Majesty and your Kingdom ; for the Necessity of Affairs requiring, that great Fleets should be fitted out every Year, as well for the maintaining a Superiority in the *Mediterranean*, as for opposing any Force which the Enemy might prepare, either at *Dunkirk* or in the Ports of *West France*, Your Majesty's Example and Readiness in fitting out your Proportion of Ships for all Parts of that Service, have been so far from prevailing with the States General to keep pace with you, that they have been deficient every Year to a great degree, in proportion to what Your Majesty hath furnished, sometimes no less than Two Thirds, and generally more than Half of their Quota. From hence Your Majesty has been obliged, for the preventing Disappointments in the most pressing Services, to supply those Deficiencies by additional Reinforcements of your own Ships ; nor hath the single Increase of such a Charge, been the only Ill Consequence that attended it ; for, by this means, the Debt of the Navy hath been enhanced, so that the Discounts arising upon the Credit of it, have affected all other Parts of the Service ; from the same Cause, Your Majesty's Ships of War have been forced, in greater Numbers, to continue in Remote Seas, and at unseasonable Times of the Year, to the great Damage and Decay of the *British Navy*: This also hath been the Occasion that Your Majesty hath been streighten'd in your Convoys for Trade, your Coasts have been exposed, for want of a sufficient Number of Cruisers to guard them, and you have been disabled from annoying the Enemy in their most beneficial Commerce with the *West Indies*, from whence they have received those
vast

vast Supplies of Treasure, without which they could not have supported the Expences of this War.

That Part of the War which hath been carry'd on in *Flanders*, was at first immediately Necessary to the security of the *States General*, and hath since brought them great Acquisitions both of Revenue and Dominion: Yet, even there, the Original Proportions have been departed from, and, during the Course of the War, have been sinking by degrees on the part of *Holland*; so that, in this Last Year, we find the Number in which they fell short of their Three Fifths to Your Majesty's Two Fifths, to have been Twenty Thousand, Eight Hundred, and Thirty Seven Men: We are not unmindful, that in the Year 1703, a Treaty was made between the Two Nations, for a Joint Augmentation of Twenty Thousand Men, wherein the Proportions were varied, and *England* consented to take half upon it self: But it having been annexed, as an expresse Condition to the Grant of the said Augmentation in Parliament, that the *States General* should prohibit all Trade and Commerce with *France*; and that Condition having not been performed by them, the Commons think it reasonable, that the first Rule, of Three to Two ought to have taken place again, as well in that as in other subsequent Augmentations; more especially when they consider, that the Revenues of those rich Provinces which have been Conquered, would, if they were duely apply'd, maintain a great Number of New Additional Forces against the common Enemy, notwithstanding which, the *States General* have rais'd none upon that Account, but make use of those fresh Supplies of Money, only to ease themselves in the Charge of their first establish'd Quota.

As in the Progress of the War in *Flanders*, a Disproportion was soon created, to the Prejudice of *England*, so the very Beginning of the War in *Portugal* brought an Unequal Share of Burthen upon us. For, altho' the Emperor and the *States General* were equally Parties with Your Majesty in the Treaty with the King of *Portugal*, yet the Emperor neither furnishing

his Third Part of the Troops and Subsidies stipulated for, nor the *Dutch* consenting to take an equal share of His Imperial Majesty's Defect upon themselves, Your Majesty hath been obliged to furnish Two Thirds of the entire Expence created for that Service: Nor has the Inequality stopped there; ever since the Year 1706, when the *English* and *Dutch Forces* marched out of *Portugal* into *Castile*, the *States General* have entirely abandon'd the War in *Portugal*, and left Your Majesty to prosecute it singly at your own Charge, which you have accordingly done, by replacing a greater Number of Troops there, than even at first you took upon you to provide. At the same time, your Majesty's generous Endeavours for the Support and Defence of the King of *Portugal*, have been but ill seconded by that Prince himself; for notwithstanding that by his Treaty he had obliged himself to furnish 12000 Foot, and 3000 Horse, upon his own Account, besides Eleven Thousand Foot, and Two Thousand Horse more, in consideration of a Subsidy paid to him; yet, according to the best Information your Commons can procure, it appears, that he hath scarce at any time furnish'd Thirteen Thousand Men in the whole.

In *Spain* the War hath been yet more unequal and burthensome to Your Majesty, than in any other Branch of it; for being commenced without any Treaty whatsoever, the Allies have almost wholly declined taking any part of it upon themselves. A Small Body of *English* and *Dutch Troops* were sent thither, in the Year 1705, not as being thought sufficient to support a regular War, or to make the conquest of so large a Country, but with a view only of assisting the *Spaniards* to set King *Charles* upon the Throne, occasioned by the great Assurances which were given of their Inclinations to the House of *Austria*: But this Expectation failing, *England* was insensibly drawn into an Establish'd War, under all the Disadvantages of the Distance of the Place, and the Feeble Efforts of the other Allies. The Account we have to lay before Your

Your Majesty upon this Head, is, that altho' this Undertaking was enter'd upon at the particular and earnest Request of the Imperial Court, and for a Cause of no less Importance and Concern to them, than the reducing the *Spanish Monarchy* to the House of *Austria*; yet neither the late Emperors, nor his present Imperial Majesty, have ever had any Forces there on their own Account, till the last Year, and then only one Regiment of Foot, consisting of Two Thousand Men: Tho' the States General have contributed something more to this Service, yet their Share also hath been inconsiderable; for in the Space of Four Years, from 1705, to 1707, both inclusive, all the Forces they have sent into that Country, have not exceeded Twelve Thousand Two Hundred Men; and from the Year 1708, to this Time, they have not sent any Forces or Recruits whatsoever. To Your Majesty's Care and Charge, the Recovery of that Kingdom hath been in a manner wholly left, as if none else were interested or concerned in it: And the Forces which Your Majesty hath sent into *Spain*, In the Space of Seven Years, from 1705 to 1711, Both Inclusive, have amounted to no less than Fifty Seven Thousand, Nine Hundred Seventy Three Men, besides Thirteen Battalions and Eighteen Squadrons, for which Your Majesty hath paid a Subsidy to the Emperor. How great the established Expence of such a Number of Men hath been, Your Majesty very well knows, and your Commons very sensibly feel: But the Weight will be found much greater, when it is considered how many heavy Articles of Unusual and Extraordinary Charge have attended this remote and difficult Service; all which have been entirely defrayed by Your Majesty, except that one of transporting the few Forces which were sent by the *States General*, and the victualling of them, during their Transportation only. The Accounts delivered to your Commons shew, that the Charge of Your Majesty's Ships and Vessels, employed in the Service of the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, reckoned after the Rate of Four Pounds a Man per Month, from the time they sailed from hence, till they

they returned, were lost, or put upon other Services, hath amounted to Six Millions, Five Hundred and Forty Thousand, Nine Hundred and Sixty Six Pounds, Fourteen Shillings. The Charge of Transports, on the part of *Great Britain*, for carrying on the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, from the Beginning of it till this time, hath amounted to One Million, Three Hundred Thirty Six Thousand, Seven Hundred and Nineteen Pounds, Nineteen Shillings, and Eleven Pence. That of Victualling Land Forces for the same Service, to Five Hundred Eighty Three Thousand, Seven Hundred and Seventy Pounds, Eight Shillings, and Six Pence; and that of Contingencies, and other Extraordinaries for the same Service, to One Million, Eight Hundred and Forty Thousand, Three Hundred Fifty Three Pounds.

We should take notice to Your Majesty, of several Sums paid upon account of Contingencies and Extraordinaries in *Flanders*, making together the Sum of One Million, One Hundred and Seven Thousand, Ninety Six Pounds: But we are not able to make any comparison of them, with what the *States General* have expended upon the same Head, having no such State of their Extraordinary Charge before us. There remains, therefore, but One Particular more for Your Majesty's Observation, which arises from the Subsidies paid to Foreign Princes: These, at the Beginning of the War, were born in equal proportion by Your Majesty and the *States General*; but in this Instance also the Ballance hath been cast in prejudice of Your Majesty: For it appears, that Your Majesty hath since advanced more than your Equal Proportion, Three Millions, One Hundred and Fifty Five Thousand Crowns, besides Extraordinaries paid in *Italy*, and not included in any of the foregoing Articles, which arise to Five Hundred Thirty Nine Thousand, Five Hundred Fifty Three Pounds.

We have laid these several Particulars before Your Majesty, in the shortest manner we have been able; and by an Estimate grounded on the preceding Facts, it does appear, that over and above the Quota's on the
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part of *Great Britain*, answering to those contributed by Your Allies, more than Nineteen Millions have been expended by your Majesty during the Course of this War, by way of Surplusage or Exceeding, in Balance of which, none of the Confederates have furnished any thing whatsoever.

It is with very great Concern, that we find so much Occasion given us to represent, how ill an Use hath been made of Your Majesty's and your Subjects Zeal for the Common Cause, that the Interest of that Cause hath not been proportionably promoted by it, but others only have been eased at Your Majesty's and Your Subjects Cost, and have been connived at in laying their Part of the Burden upon this Kingdom, altho' they have upon all Accounts been equally, and, in most respects, much more nearly concern'd, than *Britain*, in the Issue of the War. We are persuaded, Your Majesty will think it pardonable in us, with some Resentment to complain of the little Regard which some of those, whom Your Majesty of late Years entrusted, have shewn to the Interests of their Country, in giving way, at least, to such unreasonable Impositions upon it; if not in some Measure contriving them: The Course of which Impositions hath been so singular and extraordinary, that the more the Wealth of this Nation hath been exhausted, and the more your Majesty's Arms have been attended with Success, the heavier hath been the Burden laid upon us; whilst on the other hand, the more vigorous Your Majesty's Efforts have been, and the greater the Advantages which have redounded thence to your Allies, the more those Allies have abated in their Share of the Expence.

At the first Entrance into this War, the Commons were induced to exert themselves in the extraordinary Manner they did, and to grant such large Supplies, as had been unknown to former Ages, in hopes thereby to prevent the Mischiefs of a Lingring War, and to bring that, in which they were necessarily engaged, to a speedy Conclusion: But they have been very unhappy in the Event, whilst they have so much Reason to suspect, That what was intended to shorten the War, hath proved the very Cause of its long Continu-

nance; for those to whom the Profits of it have accrued, have not been disposed easily to forgo them: And your Majesty will from thence discern the true Reason, why so many have delighted in a War, which brought in so rich an Harvest Yearly from *Great Britain*.

We are as far from desiring, as we know Your Majesty will be from concluding, any Peace, but upon safe and honourable Terms; And we are far from intending to excuse our selves from raising all necessary and possible Supplies for an effectual Prosecution of the War, till such a Peace can be obtained. All that Your Faithful Commons aim at, All that they wish, is, an equal Concurrence from the other Powers engaged in Alliance with Your Majesty, and a just Application of what hath been already gained from the Enemy towards promoting the Common Cause. Several large Countries and Territories have been restored to the House of *Austria*; such as the Kingdom of *Naples*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and other Places in *Italy*: Others have been conquered, and added to their Dominions, as the Two Electorates of *Bavaria* and *Cologne*, the Dutchy of *Mantua*, and the Bishoprick of *Liege*; These having been reduced in great Measure by our Blood and Treasure, may, we humbly conceive, with great Reason be claimed to come in Aid towards carrying on the War in *Spain*; And therefore we make it our earnest Request to Your Majesty, That you will give Instructions to your Ministers to insist with the Emperor, that the Revenues of those several Places, excepting only such a Portion thereof as is necessary for their Defence, be actually so applied. And as to the other Parts of the War, to which Your Majesty hath obliged yourself by particular Treaties to contribute, we humbly beseech Your Majesty, That you will be pleased to take effectual Care that your Allies do perform their Parts stipulated by those Treaties; And that Your Majesty will, for the future, no otherways furnish Troops, or pay Subsidies, than in Proportion to what your Allies shall actually furnish and pay. When this Justice is done

to Your Majesty and to your People, there is nothing which your Commons will not cheerfully grant, towards supporting Your Majesty in the Cause in which You are engaged. And whatever farther shall appear to be necessary for carrying on the War, either at Sea or Land, we will effectually enable Your Majesty to bear Your reasonable Share of any such Expence, and will spare no Supplies which Your Subjects are able, with their utmost Effects to afford.

After having enquired into, and consider'd the State of the War, in which the Part Your Majesty has born appears to have been, not only Superior to that of any one Ally, but even equal to that of the whole Confederacy; Your Commons naturally inclined to hope, that they should find, Care had been taken of securing some particular Advantages to *Britain*, in the Terms of a future Peace; such as might afford a Prospect of making the Nation amends in time for that Immense Treasure which hath been expended, and those heavy Debts which have been contracted in the Course of so long and burdensome a War. This reasonable Expectation could no way have been better answered, than by some Provision made for the farther Security, and the greater Improvement, of the Commerce of *Great Britain*: But we find ourselves so very far disappointed in these Hopes, that in a Treaty not long since concluded between Your Majesty and the States-General, under Colour of a mutual Guaranty given for two Points of the greatest Importance to both Nations, the Succession and the Barrier, it appears, the Interest of *Great Britain* hath been not only neglected, but Sacrificed; and that several Articles in the said Treaty are destructive to the Trade and Welfare of this Kingdom, and therefore highly dishonourable to Your Majesty.

Your Commons observe, in the first place, That several Towns and Places are, by Virtue of this Treaty, to be put into the Hands of the States-General; particularly *Newport*, *Dendermond*, and the Castle of *Ghent*; which can, in no Sense be look'd upon as Part of a Barrier against *France*; but being the Keys of

the *Netherlands* towards *Britain*, must make the Trade of your Majesty's Subjects in those Parts precarious; and whenever the States think fit, totally exclude them from it. The pretended Necessity of putting these Places into the Hands of the States-General, in order to secure to them a Communication with their Barrier, must appear vain and groundless; For the Sovereignty of the *Low Countries* being not to remain to an Enemy, but to a Friend and Ally, that Communication must be always secure, and uninterrupted: Besides that, in Case of a Rupture, or an Attack, the States have full Liberty allowed them to take Possession of all the *Spanish Netherlands*, and therefore needed no particular Stipulation for the Towns abovementioned.

Having taken Notice of this Concession made to the States-General for seizing upon the whole Ten Provinces, we cannot but observe to your Majesty, That in the Manner this Article is framed, it is another dangerous Circumstance which attends this Treaty: For had such a Provision been confined to the Case of an apparent Attack from *France* only, the avowed Design of this Treaty had been fulfilled, and your Majesty's Instructions to Your Ambassador had been pursued: But this necessary Restriction hath been omitted; and the same Liberty is granted to the States to take Possession of all the *Netherlands*, whenever they shall think themselves attack'd by any other Neighbouring Nation, as when they shall be in Danger from *France*; so that, if it should at any time happen (which Your Commons are very unwilling to suppose) that they should quarrel even with Your Majesty; the Riches, Strength, and advantageous Situation of these Countries may be made use of against Your self, without whose generous and powerful Assistance they had never been Conquered.

To return to those ill Consequences which relate to the Trade of Your Kingdoms, we beg Leave to observe to your Majesty. That tho' this Treaty revives and renders Your Majesty a Party to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Articles of the Treaty of *Munster*, by

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Virtue of which, the Impositions upon all Goods and Merchandizes brought into the *Spanish Low Countries* by the Sea, are to equal those laid on Goods and Merchandizes imported by the *Scheld*, and the Canals of *Sass* and *Smyn*, and other Mouths of the Sea adjoining; Yet no Care is taken to preserve that Equality upon the Exportation of those Goods out of the *Spanish Provinces*, into those Countries and Places, which by Virtue of this Treaty are to be in the Possession of the States. The Consequence of which must in time be, and your Commons are informed, that in some Instances it has already proved to be the Case, that the Impositions upon Goods carried into those Countries and Places by the Subjects of the State-General, will be taken off, whilst those upon the Goods imported by Your Majesty's Subjects remain; by which Means *Great Britain* will entirely lose the most beneficial Branch of Trade, which it hath been in all Ages possess'd of, even from the Time when those Countries were govern'd by the House of *Burgundy*, one of the most ancient, as well as the most useful, Allies to the Crown of *England*.

With regard to the other Dominions and Territories of *Spain*, your Majesty's Subjects have always been distinguish'd in their Commerce with them, and both by ancient Treaties, and an uninterrupted Custom, have enjoyed greater Privileges and Immunities of Trade, than either the *Hollanders*, or any other Nation whatsoever. And that wise and excellent Treaty of the Grand Alliance provides effectually for the Security and Continuance of these valuable Privileges to *Britain*, in such a Manner, as that each Nation might be left at the End of the War, upon the same Foot as it stood at the Commencement of it. But this Treaty we now complain of, instead of confirming Your Subjects Rights, surrenders and destroys them: For, altho' by the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Articles of the Treaty of *Munster*, made between his Catholick Majesty and the States General, all Advantages of Trade are stipulated for, and granted to the *Hollanders*, equal to what the *English* enjoyed; yet,
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the Crown of *England* not being a Party to that Treaty, the Subjects of *England* have never submitted to those Articles of it, nor even the *Spaniards* themselves ever observed them: But this Treaty revives those Articles in Prejudice of *Great Britain*, and makes Your Majesty a Party to them, and even a Guarantee to the States General for Privileges against your own People.

In how deliberate and extraordinary a manner Your Majesty's Ambassador consented to deprive your Subjects of their ancient Rights, and Your Majesty of the Power of procuring to them any new Advantage, most evidently appears from his own Letters, which, by Your Majesty's Directions, have been laid before your Commons: For when Matters of Advantage to Your Majesty and to your Kingdom, had been offered as proper to be made Parts of this Treaty, they were refused to be admitted by the States General, upon this Reason and Principle, That nothing Foreign to the Guarantees of the Succession, and of the Barrier, should be mingled with them; notwithstanding which, the States General had no sooner received Notice of a Treaty of Commerce concluded between Your Majesty and the present Emperor, but they departed from the Rule proposed before, and insisted upon the Article of which your Commons now complain, which Article Your Majesty's Ambassador allowed of, altho' equally Foreign to the Succession, or the Barrier; and altho' he had for that Reason departed from other Articles which would have been for the Service of his own Country.

We have forbore to trouble Your Majesty with general Observations upon this Treaty, as it relates to, and affects the Empire, and other Parts of *Europe*. The Mischiefs which arise from it to *Great Britain* are, what only we have presumed humbly to represent to you. As they are very evident, and very great; and as it appears that the Lord Viscount *Townshend* had not any Orders or Authority for concluding several of those Articles which are most prejudicial to Your Majesty's Subjects, we have thought we could do

do no less, than declare Your said Ambassador, who negotiated and signed, and all others who advised the Ratifying of this Treaty, Enemies to Your Majesty and your Kingdom.

Upon these faithful Informations and Advices from your Commons, we assure our selves, Your Majesty, in your great Goodness to your People, will rescue them from those Evils, which the private Counsels of ill designing Men have exposed them to; And that in your great Wisdom you will find some Means for the explaining and amending the several Articles of this Treaty, so as that they may consist with the Interest of *Great Britain*, and with a real and lasting Friendship between Your Majesty and the States General.

Her Majesty's most Gracious Answer.

THIS Representation is a farther Instance of that Dutiful Affection to My Service, and Concern for the Publick Interest, which this House of Commons has always shewn.

You may be assured, That I will give such Orders, as shall effectually answer what you desire of Me in every Particular.

The next thing the Commons had to do, after they had, out of a Sense of their Fellow Subjects Misfortunes, order'd a Bill to be brought in for the Ease of Insolvent Debtors, was to prevent Corrupt and Irregular Elections of Members to serve in Parliament, which was design'd strictly to animadvert upon any Ill Practices committed by their own Members, that it might be seen that they who complain'd of others Mismanagements, would not be guilty of those Offences themselves; and as they had already punish'd one of their own Order by Imprisonment and Expulsion, so they would go on with those Acts of Justice, in making a strict inquiry into all Demerits of the same nature. Accordingly the Order of the Day, for taking into further consideration the Report from the Commissioners of Accounts, and several Depositions being read which related to Mr. Cardonnel, and Sir David Dalrymple,

Dalrymple, and the Former heard in his Place; after a long Debate, in which many things were offer'd in favour of the Person complain'd of but more against him, it was resolv'd by a Majority of 123 Voices against *99*.

1. ' That the taking a Gratuity of Five Hundred Gold Ducats annually, from the Contractors for Bread and Bread Waggons for the Army in the Low Countries, by *Adam Cardonnel*, Esq; (Secretary to the General there) a Member of that House, was unwarrantable and corrupt.

2. ' That the said *Adam Cardonnel* Esq; should be for the said Offence expelled this House.

Sir David Dalrymple was likewise heard in his Place, but having more to say in vindication of himself, or being more deserving of Compassion than one, who, in concert with his Master, was suppos'd to had finger'd vast Sums of the Publick Money, the Debate concerning him was dropp'd, and tho' he was not acquitted, he was no more called into Judgment for this Sessions.

During these Scrutinies of the House, News came from abroad, that the Conferences of Peace were opened at *Utrecht*, in one of which the French Ministers gave in a Specifick Explanation in Writing of the Offers of France for a General Peace, to the Satisfaction of all the Parties concerned in the present War. They were penn'd down in these Words.

1. The King will acknowledge, at the Signing of the Peace, the Queen of Great Britain in that Quality, as also the Succession of that Crown according to the present Settlement, and in the manner Her Britannick Majesty shall please.

2. His Majesty will cause all the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* to be demolished immediately after the Peace, provided an Equivalent be given him to his Satisfaction.

3. The Island of *St. Christopher*, *Hudson's Bay*, and Streight of that Name, shall be yielded up entire to Great Britain; and *Acadia*, with *Port Royal*, and the Fort, shall be restored entire to His Majesty.

4. As to the Island of *Newfoundland*, the King offers to yield up that also to Great Britain, reserving only

to himself the Fort of Placentia, and the Right of catching and drying Fish, as before the War.

5. It shall be agreed to make a Treaty of Commerce before or after the Peace, as England shall chuse, the Conditions of which shall be made as equal between the Two Nations as they can possibly.

6. The King will consent, at the Signing of the Peace, that the Spanish Netherlands, which are made over and given to the Elector of Bavaria by the King of Spain, shall serve for a Barrier to the United Provinces; and to augment it he will join thereto Furnes, and the Furner Ambaght, or District, Knoque, Ypres, and the Chattellany of Menin, with its Verge: In exchange, His Majesty demands, to form the Barrier of France, Aire, St. Venant, Bethune, Douay, and their Dependencies.

7. If the States General are desirous to keep Garrisons in the Fortify'd Places of the Barrier, so formed of the Dominions transfer'd to His Electoral Highness, and of what France adds thereto of its own; His Majesty consents that they shall put their Troops into them in as great Numbers as they please, and besides that, they shall be maintained at the Expence of the Country.

8. In consideration of this Cession, and of this Consent, the King on his side demands, as an Equivalent for the Demolishing of Dunkirk, the Towns and Citadels of Lisse and Tournay, with their Chatellanies and Dependencies.

The Barrier thus regulated between France and the States General, the King will grant, for augmenting the Commerce of their Subjects, what is stipulated by the Treaty of Ryswick, and the advantageous Tarif of 1664, with an Exception only of Six Sorts of Merchandize, which shall be agreed upon, and which shall remain charged with the same Duties that are paid at this time, as also the Exemption of 50 Sols per Tun, on the Dutch Shipping that come into France, from the United Provinces and Foreign Countries.

As to the Commerce of Spain and the Indies, the K^t will engage, not only to the States General, but likewise to Her Britannick Majesty, and to all the other Potentates, by Virtue of the Power he has in this Particular, that the
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said Commerce shall be allowed exactly, and carry'd on in the very same manner as it was under the Reign, and till the Death of K. Charles II. and will promise, that the French shall submit, as all the other Nations, to the Ancient Laws and Regulations, made by His Catholick Majesty's Predecessors, with respect to the Commerce and Navigation of the Spanish West Indies.

His Majesty further consents, that all the Potentates of Europe may enter into the Guaranty of this Promise. His Majesty likewise promises, that the King his Grandson shall renounce, for the sake of Peace, all Pretensions to the Kingdoms of Naples and Sardinia, as well as to the Dutchy of Milan; in whose Name he will consent that the Part of that Dutchy which is made over to the Duke of Savoy, shall remain to His Royal Highness: Provided that in consideration of this Cession, the House of Austria do in like manner desist from all the Pretensions to the other Parts of the Monarchy of Spain, from whence that House shall withdraw their Troops immediately after the Peace.

The Frontiers on both sides, upon the Rhine, shall be settled in the same Condition as they were before the present War.

In consideration of all the Terms above specify'd, the King demands that the Electors of Cologne and Bavaria shall be re-established in the full and entire Possession of their Dominions, Dignities, Prerogatives, Goods Moveable and Immoveable, which they enjoyed before the present War: And reciprocally, His Majesty will recognize in Germany, and in Prussia, all the Titles which he has not yet acknowledged.

The King will restore to the Duke of Savoy what he hath taken from him during this War, as, in like manner, His Royal Highness shall restore to him what he has taken from France; so that the Limits on both sides shall be the same they were before the Declaration of War.

All things as to Portugal shall be re-established, and remain on the same Foot in Europe, that they were before the present War, as well with regard to France as to Spain, and as to the Dominions that Crown has in America;

ca; if there be any Differences to settle, Endeavours shall be used to agree them amicably.

The King will consent freely and bona fide, to take, in concert with the Allies, all the most just measures, for hindring the Crowns of France and Spain from being ever united on the same Head; that is to say, that one and the same Prince shall never be at once King of Both.

All preceding Treaties, that is those of Munster, and others that have been made since, shall be repeated and confirmed, to remain in their Force and Virtue, excepting only such Articles, from which the Treaty of Peace now to be made, shall derogate, or alter something.

Sign'd

HUXELLES.

The Emperor and the Dutch, who were for carrying on the War, one till the whole Dominions belonging to Spain were surrender'd to him, and the other till they had got the most Unreasonable Barrier that ever was granted (to the utter Impoverishment of their Allies, who were to get nothing but Blows for all their Blood and Treasure) receiv'd these Proposals with the greatest Indignation, tho' Peace even upon those Terms would have been preferable to a War, and the Offers of France, howsoever unreasonable they might seem to some sort of People, were said by others to promise much more to the English, than was even demanded in those famous and numerous Articles, fallaciously term'd Preliminaries, which were signed by the Duke of Marlborough and the Lord Viscount Townshend, in the Year 1709. In a Word, it was suggested by Men of Reason, without doors, who, tho' they were not intrusted with the Management of Affairs of State, had some insight into them, that as in most Bargains, those who sell, and those who buy, are generally far asunder, till the one abating, and the other advancing, they agree at last upon the Price; so it was probable, that after the Allies had made their demands, the French would be more reasonable in their Offers; the Truth of which will appear in its due Place.

However,

However, on the 15th of *February* the Lord *H—x* made a motion in the *House of Peers*, for presenting an Address to the Queen about the *Specifick Offers of France*, which His Lordship was pleas'd to call *Trifling, Arrogant, and Injurious to Her Majesty and Her Allies*, and was seconded by several Peers of both Parties, who said in Substance, That those Propositions ought to be rejected with the utmost Indignation; that it plainly appeared, France had no other Designs in view, than to amuse and divide the Allies; and in particular, that it was derogatory to Her Majesty's Honour, to enter into any Negotiation with that Crown, before Her Majesty's just Title was acknowledged. After this, some endeavours were used to adjourn the Debate till the *Monday* following, or at least till the next Day, by saying, that the Offers which were handed about, having yet no other Authority than their being Inserted in the *Holland Gazettes*, might not be genuine; and therefore the Lords ought not to take any notice of them, till such time as the Queen had communicated them to the House. But this and other Arguments were over-ruled, and it was resolved, without dividing, to address Her Majesty. A Committee was thereupon appointed to draw up that Address, which being reported and agreed to, was presented the next Day to the Queen by the whole House, in the Words that follow.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave humbly to represent to Your Majesty, the Just Indignation of this House at the dishonourable Treatment of Your Majesty by *France*, in having proposed to acknowledge Your Majesty's Title to these Realms no sooner than when the Peace shall be signed. And we cannot forbear expressing our utmost Resentment at the Terms of Peace offer'd to Your Majesty and your Allies by the Plenipotentiaries of *France*: And we do, with the greatest Zeal and Affection, assure Your Majesty, that this House will stand by and assist Your Majesty

“ Majesty with our Lives and Fortunes in carrying on
 “ this War, in conjunction with your Allies, till a
 “ Safe and Honourable Peace can be obtained for Your
 “ Majesty and your Allies.

To this the Queen was graciously pleased to answer.

MY LORDS,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for the Zeal you express
 for my Honour, and for the Assurance you give of
 supporting me.

As for the Commons, tho’ several Motions were
 made by such Members that were for continuing the
 War, to come to the like Resolutions concerning the
 French Proposals, they went heartily on in providing
 the necessary Supplies, and looking into the Misappli-
 cation of what had been formerly given for the Service
 of the Publick, without interfering with the Negotia-
 tions, being well assured that Her Majesty’s Care of
 her own Kingdoms and her Allies, would be such as to
 procure Safe and Honourable Conditions for both.
 For how unsatisfactory soever the Specifick Offers of
 France were to the Allies, the Demands of the latter
 could not but be look’d upon as exorbitant ; and it was
 left to both of them to come to a better Tempera-
 ment and more moderate Terms, when they had given
 themselves time to cool, by a due Consideration of
 their respective Rights and Interests. In the mean
 time, after they had declared Mr. *Walpole*, (who, in
 contempt of the Censure of the House by Imprisonment
 and Expulsion, was chosen again for the Representative
 of that Factionous Town *Lyn Regis*.) incapable of being
 elected a Member to serve in the present Parliament ;
 in order to strengthen the Toleration of the Episcopal
 Communion in *Scotland*, a Motion was made, and the
 Question proposed, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill
 to restore the Patrons to their ancient Rights of presenting
 Ministers to the Churches Vacant, in that Part of
 Great Britain called *Scotland*. This occasion’d a De-
 bate, upon which the Question was put, that the said
 Debate be adjourn’d. But the Question being carry’d
 in the Negative, the Bill was brought in, which was

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follow’d

followed by another for repeating an Act pass'd in the Parliament of Scotland, intitled, Act for discharging the Yule Vacance, that is, for restoring the Observation of *Christmas Holy Days*; both which Bills, to the great mortification of the Kirk Party in Scotland, who were for engrossing both the Civil and Ecclesiastical Power into their own Hands, and the Dissenters in England, pass'd Both Houses, notwithstanding a solemn Representation from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to prevent it. Tho' Five of the B——ps were for rejecting the first of them, when it came up to the *House of Lords*. The Commons likewise, to prevent the fatal Consequences of having too many Officers, Civil or Military, in their House, sent up a Bill to the Lords, for securing the *Freedom of Parliaments*, by limiting the Number of Officers sitting in their House, which being committed to a Committee of the whole House of Peers, after a Debate that lasted till Nine a Clock at Night, the Question being put, whether the said Bill should pass, it was carry'd in the Negative by Five or Six Voices; some Peers, who were said to be for the Bill, being absent, and not having left their Proxies.

While these things were in agitation the *Dutch*, according to their usual Assurance, had drawn up a long, verbose, empty, and insignificant Reply, to the most excellent Representation of the House of Commons, which was immediately publish'd in *English* here (and for which the Publisher had his Just Reward) by a certain busy News Writer, whose Paper was the Vehicle for all such Stuff as that, and the Baron *Bothmar's* Memorial. Upon which a Complaint being made to the House of a printed Pamphlet, intitled, *The Daily Courant*. Monday, April 7. 1712. reflecting upon the Proceedings of the House, it was brought up to the Table, and the Title of the *Pretended Memorial*, for so they called it (tho it was printed both in *French* and *Dutch* by the *States Printer* in Ordinary) and a Paragraph therein was read; after which it was resolved, That the *Pretended Memorial* printed in the said *Daily Courant*, was a False, Scandalous, and Malicious Libel, reflecting

reflecting upon the Resolutions of that House, and the Address of that House to Her Majesty thereupon, in breach of the Privilege of the House. And a Committee was appointed to inquire who was the Author, Printer, and Publisher of the said Libel, with Power to send for Persons, Papers and Records. In consequence of which Mr. Hungerford, some Days after, made his Report from that Committee. ' That Samuel Buckley, the Writer, and Printer of the *Daily Courant*, had owned the having translated and printed the said Memorial. ' Whereupon the Question was put, ' That it appearing to this House, ' that Samuel Buckley is the Printer of the Pretended Memorial, printed in the *Daily Courant* of the Seventh Instant (which hath been adjudged by this House to be a False, Scandalous, and Malicious Libel, reflecting upon the Resolutions of this House, and the Address to Her Majesty thereupon, in breach of the Privilege of this House) he for the said Offence be taken into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms attending this House. ' And the House divided upon the Question, but the same was carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of 188 Voices against 57. Nor did the Storm fall only upon this Party Writer; but the Members of the House were so exasperated at the *Dutch Libel's* being printed in an *English News Paper*, that, Two Days after, the House being resolv'd into a Grand Committee to consider of that Part of Her Majesty's Message to the House, which related to the great Licence taken in publishing false and scandalous Libels. Sir Gilbert Dolben being the Chairman, they came to the two following Resolutions. 1. ' That the great Liberty taken in printing and publishing scandalous and impious Libels, creates Divisions amongst Her Majesty's Subjects, tends to the Disturbance of the Publick Peace, is highly prejudicial to Her Majesty's Government, and is occasioned for want of due regulating the Press. 2. That all Printing Presses be register'd with the Names of the Owners and Places of Abode, and that the Author, Printer, and Publisher of every Book, set his Name and Place

‘ of Abode thereto.’ These Resolutions were order’d to be reported on the *Tuesday* following, but the said Report was then put off till that Day Se’night, and afterwards further adjourn’d from time to time: Some Members having, in the Grand Committee on Ways and Means, suggested a more effectual way for suppressing Libels, *viz.* the laying a great Duty on all News Papers and Pamphlets, which was afterwards inserted as a Clause in the Lottery Bill, wherein 30 *per Cent.* was laid upon all Paper and Books to be printed, with this Proviso, That for the encouragement of Learning, there should be a Drawback of the Duty on Paper used in the two Universities, in the printing Books in the *Latin, Greek, Oriental, and Northern Languages.*

A Bill having been brought into the House for examining the Value of all Lands, &c. granted by the Crown since the 13th of *Feb.* 1688-9, some Endeavours were us’d to have it tack’d to the Lottery Bill; but upon a Promise said to be made by a Great Minister, that he would use all his Interest to procure the passing of the first of those Bills single, in the House of Lords, on the 6th of *May* the Commons resolv’d, ‘ That the Committee of the whole House should be discharged from the Instruction to alter and make these Two Bills into One, which was carry’d by a great Majority of Three Hundred Voices against Eighty One. After this they went upon the choice of Seven Commissioners for the *Grant Bill*, and the Majority of Voices fell upon *John Hind Cotton, Esq;* the Honourable *James Murray, Esq;* the Right Honourable *Henry, Lord Viscount Down*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, *Charles Cholmondley, Esq;* *James Bulteel, Esq;* *William Levinz, Esq;* and *Sir Edmond Bacon, Baronet;* and then they sent up the Bill to the *House of Peers*, for Their Lordships Concurrence.

The Lords accordingly read the said Bill, the first Time, and the Question being put that the Bill be read a Second Time, it was carried in the Affirmative by Two Voices. It was likewise read a Second Time, and Committed to a Committee of the whole House,

House, into which the House resolv'd it self immediately, and wherein the Duke of *Argyle*, the Earl of *Wharton*, the Lord *Comper*, and *Halifax*, and several other Peers, made Speeches against the Bill; but tho' there were six or seven Divisions in the Committee, yet the Affirmative still carried it by one Voice. The next Day the Bill was read a Third Time and after a long Debate in which the Duke of *Argyle*, and the Earl of *Isla* distinguish'd themselves, the First of which Noble Peers spoke very much in Praise of the late King *William*, and said ' That if for the Ease of the Publick they found it proper to recall the Grants of the Crown, He would willingly Subscribe to it, provided they would go so far back as to the Restoration of King *Charles* the II. But that he could never agree to limit the Bill to those of King *William*; for that such an Act would be injurious to the Memory of the Deliverer of *Gr. Britain* and of all *Europe*, which ought to be had in Reverence by all Honest Men? The Peers likewise above mention'd spoke against the partial Distinction between the Grants since the Revolution, and those before it, adding, that such a Distinction gave too much Credit and Authority to a Ministry, who by the passing of the said Bill would have the means in their Hands to ruin and oppress those who had not the good Luck to please them: To this the Earl of *Oxford* Lord High Treasurer, replyed, *That no one had Reason to be Alarm'd at the Bill, since the Intent of it was only to examine the Value of the Grants made by King William, and upon what Considerations they were given; and that as it was presum'd, those that enjoy'd them had render'd very signal Services to their Country, it was not to be doubted but the Parliament would confirm them.* My Lord *Wharton* made answer, ' That it was also to be presum'd, that those who enjoy'd the Grants of King *Char.* II. and King *Jam.* II. might have likewise render'd important Service to the Nation: Wherefore it would be very proper to look back into the Motives of all those Grants, in order to confirm them to those who had deserv'd them. Upon which

the Earl of *Oxford* very judiciously observ'd, 'That he
 ' had been inform'd, that the Commons had no design
 ' absolutely to resume the Grants of King William,
 ' but only to make the Possessors pay the Value of 5
 ' Years Rent, for which they would have the said Grants
 ' confirm'd to them for Ever. The Dutch News Writers
 had the Assurance to say, upon what Grounds I
 know not, that the Earl of *W——n* took his Lord-
 ship up with this Answer, ' That he would not at all
 ' call in question what a Lord of such known Probity
 ' and Sincerity had advanced; but that the Resumption
 ' of all the Grants of *Ireland*, shew'd, that the House
 ' of Commons had not been content with a part.
 But I shall offer at giving the Substance of this Debate
 no further, than by acquainting the Reader that it
 lasted till between Six and Seven in the Evening, when
 the Votes were gather'd, and being found equal on
 both sides, the Negative carry'd it, according to the
 Custom of Parliament. This was likewise said, in the
Dutch Prints, to be owing to the E. of *P——nd*,
 who being inform'd that the Lord *Colepeper* had sent his
 Proxy to the E. of *S——nd*, who could not produce
 it by reason of his Indisposition, dispatch'd an Express
 that return'd soon enough to deliver the said Proxy to
 another Lord: But others who pretended to be let
 into the Knowledge of the Secret Springs of Affairs,
 did not stick to affirm, that had a certain D——e and
 a M——s not absented themselves from the House
 upon this Occasion, the Bill had actually pass'd; tho'
 it is not to be doubted but those noble Persons had
 their Reasons for so doing.

It was by many expected, that the Queen would,
 on the 22d of *May*, the Day on which she came to the
 House, to pass those Bills that were ready for the
 Royal Assent, have laid the State of the Negotiation
 of Peace before the Parliament, the rather because the
 Earl of *Strafford*, one of Her Majesty's Plenipotenti-
 aries at *Utrecht*, arrived in *London* some Days before:
 But it seems some Points were not fully settled between
 the Court of *St. James's* and that of *France*, so that
 Her Majesty did not think fit to make a Speech to
 Her

Her Parliament. It was likewise observed, that at the Presenting of the Money Bill, the Speaker of the House of Commons insinuated, in his Compliment to the Queen ' That Her Faithful Commons were in ' Hopes that what they had so cheerfully given for Her ' Majesty's Occasions, would enable Her Majesty to ' put an End to the present War, by a safe, and ' Honourable Peace. ' The Proceedings of the Commons after their Return to their House, were that Mr. *Benson* Chancellor of the Exchequer, having mov'd that the Call of the House might be adjourned for 8 Days, Mr. *Hamden* took the Liberty to say, ' That notwithstanding all the Promises given to the ' Commons, *We had an Unactive and Lazy Campaign, ' and a Trifling Negotiation of Peace, so that we were ' amus'd by our M ———s at Home, and Trick'd by our ' Enemies Abroad.* Upon which Mr. Secretary *St. John* very readily answer'd, That it highly reflected on Her Majesty and her Ministers, and that tho' some Members had been sent to the Tower for Less Offences, and that he who spoke last might think he deserved the same Punishment, it was hoped the House would be of another Opinion. But Sir *R. Onslow* answer'd, ' That to suppose Her Majesty or her Ministers to ' have any influence on the Deliberations of that ' House, was to do an injury to Her Majesty, and to ' violate the Privileges of that House. ' In this he was seconded by Mr. *Lechmere*; Tho' the Debate went no further, in consideration that it was late in the Session, and the Commitment of a Member at that time, would rather be a Pride than a Mortification to him.

What pass'd about this time in *Flanders* and at *Utrecht*, made, some Days after, a great noise in Both Houses of Parliament, and throughout all *Europe*. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who breath'd nothing but Battel and Bloodshed, propos'd to the Duke of *Ormond*, the *British General*, the Sending out of a Detachment to view the Situation of the Enemy, and see whether it was practicable to attack them; if not, with a Resolution to undertake a Siege. To this the

Duke readily assented, and 4000 Horse of the Two Armies were detach'd for that purpose, under the Command of the Imperial General, the Count de Fels, who advanced to the Side of Casteler, and being return'd without meeting any of the Enemy, acquainted the Prince he had discover'd, *that the open Country between the Spring Head of the Schelde, and the Somme, was large enough for Twenty Squadrons to march abreast.* Whereupon His Highness made the necessary dispositions to fight the Enemy, and communicated his Design to the Duke of Ormond, desiring his Advice in the matter. But His Grace, who had Instructions that he was not to divulge, till in the most Pressing Conjuncture, answered, *He could not give his Opinion immediately, but would do it in the Afternoon, when the Detachment of English he had also sent out under the Command of General Withers (for those were Foreigners in English Pay that went with General Fels) should return and make their Report, which they did accordingly, by saying, It was impracticable to come at the Enemy, by reason of some Defiles and Uneven Grounds, whereon they were advantageously posted.* This Report furnish'd the Duke with plausible Objections against Prince Eugene's Proposals; but these not being satisfactory to His Highness or the Field Deputies of the States, they press'd him so very much to agree to their Sentiments, that His Grace reluctantly declared, *That he had received positive Orders by a Corrier from the Queen, not to consent to a Battel. Which Orders were but reasonable, since a Peace was in agitation, and the least Ill Success on the part of the Confederates might so change the Fate of Affairs, as to make the Conditions of it less advantageous to them.* Hereupon His Highness, without shewing much Surprise, reply'd, *'Twas no great matter; Nor would such Orders hinder the Successes of this Campaign, since they might undertake the Sieges both of Quesnoy and Landrecies; and after the conquest of those two Places, penetrate as far as Paris thro' Champaign.* But the Duke declar'd again, *That his Orders forbade him to enter*

enter into any Action against the Enemy, either by Battle or Siege.

The News of this, in the first place, having reach'd Utrecht, the Plenipotentiaries of the States complain'd to the Bishop of Bristol in the Name of the States, against those Orders which had been sent to the Duke of Ormond. The Bishop answer'd, *That he knew nothing of the matter, and would represent it to the Queen;* but at the same time took occasion to say, that Two Days before, he had receiv'd an Express with a Letter from Her Majesty, in which she complain'd, that notwithstanding all the Advances she had made from time to time, to the States, in order to engage them to enter with her upon a Plan of Peace, Their High Mightinesses had not answer'd her as they ought, and as Her Majesty hoped they would; that therefore they ought not to be surpris'd, if Her Majesty did now think her self at liberty to enter into Separate Measures, in order to obtain a Peace for her own Conveniency.

Upon this the Plenipotentiaries of the States represented to the Bishop, *That such a Step would be contrary to all the Alliances and Treaties betwixt the Queen and Their High Mightinesses; that they thought they had merited otherwise, by the Deference which on all Occasions they had shewn to Her Majesty; and that they knew nothing of the Advances which the Bishop said Her Majesty had made towards the States, on the Subject of a Plan of Peace.* But the Bishop reply'd (and well did those he spoke to, deserve such an Answer) *That he must not forget to tell them his Instructions did further bear, that considering the Conduct of the States towards Her Majesty, she thought her self disengaged from all Alliances and Engagements with Their High Mightinesses.*

Upon notice of these Occurrences Abroad, the Lord H——— acquainted the House of Peers, on Tuesday the 27th of May, that he had Matters of great Importance to lay before them, and desired that the Members of that Illustrious Assembly might be summon'd to attend the Service of the House the next Day, which being ordered accordingly; his Lordship began

began his Speech with taking Notice of the strange Declaration made by the Duke of Ormond, That he had Orders not to Act offensively against the Enemy; afterwards endeavour'd to shew the ill Consequences of such a Proceeding, and the Necessity of carrying on the War with the utmost Vigour, in order to obtain a Safe and Honourable Peace, and in the Conclusion made a Motion for Addressing the Queen, humbly to desire her Majesty to lay before the House the Orders she had sent to Her General; and to order him to Act Offensively in Concert with the Allies. Several other Lords spoke to the same Purpose, and press'd the Lords in the Ministry to acquaint the House, whether any orders of Restraint had been sent to the Duke of Ormond. Hereupon the Duke of A——le excus'd the Orders given to the Duke of Ormond, upon the Uncertain Success of a Battle, where according to his Knowledge, Victory so often waver'd and chang'd sides, that he that thought himself sure of gaining the Day, after Five or Six Successful Events had at last been routed and put to Flight. He likewise said, that, Two Years ago the Confederates might have taken Arras or Cambray, instead of amusing themselves with the Insignificant Conquests of Aire, Bethune, and St. Venant. The Earl of N—— declared on the Contrary, That he could not comprehend why we had given Orders to our General not to Fight, unless some Certain Persons were too apprehensive of Weakening the French, and by that means putting them out of a Condition to Assist them to bring to pass some Designs which they dar'd not avow. The Duke of D——re likewise said on the same side, That by Proximity of Blood he was more concern'd for the Duke's Reputation than any other, and therefore he could not forbear saying, that he was surpris'd to see any one dare to make use of a Nobleman of the First Rank, and of so distinguish'd a Character, as an Instrument of such a Proceeding. When the Earl P——t [as the Dutch Prints aver] having said on the side of the Court, That no body

could

‘ could doubt of His Grace’s Bravery, but that he
 ‘ was not like a certain General, who led Troops to
 ‘ the Slaughter, to cause a great number of Officers to
 ‘ be knock’d on the head in a Battel, or against Stone
 ‘ Walls, in order to dispose of their Commissions.’ A
 certain Great Man was highly affronted. But the
 Lord Treasurer having answer’d most of the Speeches
 that were for having the Duke act offensively, and ha-
 ving assur’d the House, *That in a few Days Her Maje-*
sty, according to her Promise, would lay before them the
Conditions on which a General Peace might be made;
which, he doubted not, would give entire satisfaction to
every Member of that illustrious Assembly, and to all
True Englishmen, the Lord H—*x* would have dropt
 his Motion, but the other Party being secure of a Ma-
 jority, insisted to have the Question put for *adjourning*
the Debate; which was carry’d in the Affirmative by 68
 Voices against 40, Tho’ some Lords enter’d their Pro-
 tests upon that occasion.

The same Day Mr. Pulteney made a Motion in the
House of Commons, ‘ That an humble Address should
 ‘ be presented to Her Majesty, that her faithful Com-
 ‘ mons were justly alarm’d at the Intelligence received
 ‘ from Abroad, that her General in *Flanders* had decli-
 ‘ ned to act offensively against *France* in concurrence
 ‘ with her Allies; and being under the deepest Con-
 ‘ cern for the dangerous Consequences which must a-
 ‘ rise from thence to the Common Cause, did with all
 ‘ Humility beseech Her Majesty, that speedy Instru-
 ‘ ctions might be given to her General in *Flanders* to
 ‘ prosecute the War with the utmost Vigour, in con-
 ‘ junction with her Allies, as the best means to obtain a
 ‘ Safe and Honourable Peace, for Her Majesty, and all
 ‘ of them, and to quiet the Minds of the People,
 ‘ who could not but be extremely apprehensive of the
 ‘ fatal Consequences of such a Division.’ But after a
 Debate in which Mr. S—y St. J—n gave assurances
 much to the same purpose as the Ld. H. Treasurer had
 done in the *House of Lords,* and in answer to a certain
 Member, who said it was treacherous to carry on the
 Negotiation, said, *That it was not treacherous to act for*
 the

the Advantage of England, and as for what share he had in it, tho' he was never so much censur'd, the bare Satisfaction of acting in that Point would be a sufficient Recompence and Comfort to him all his Life, and he glory'd in it, the Motion was form'd into a Question, and the Question being put, it was carry'd in the Negative by a Majority of 203 Voices against 73. After which it was resolv'd, ' That the House had an entire Confidence in Her Majesty's most gracious Promise to communicate to her Parliament the Terms of the Peace, before the same should be concluded; and that they would support Her Majesty in obtaining an honourable and safe Peace, against all such Persons, either at Home or Abroad, who had endeavor'd, or should endeavour to obstruct the same; and that the said Resolution should be laid before the Queen by the whole House.

The said Resolution being accordingly laid before Her Majesty on the 30th of May, she was pleased to return this Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I Thank you most heartily for this Resolution, which is dutiful to me, honest to our Country, and very seasonable at this time, when so many Artifices are used to obstruct a good Peace, or to force one disadvantageous to Britain.

This Answer being the next Day reported to the House, it was resolv'd, ' That the humble Thanks of the House should be returned to Her Majesty for the same.' It was also resolv'd, upon a Motion made by Mr. Murray, ' That an humble Address should be presented to Her Majesty, that she would be pleased to apply the Rents of the Late Bishops Lands in North Britain, that remain'd in the Crown, for the support of such of the Episcopal Clergy there, as should take the Oaths to Her Majesty.' Which Address had a gracious Answer (*viz.*) That Her Majesty would give Orders according to the Desire of the House.

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The Lords Protest abovemention'd was as follows ;

1. **T**HAT Their Lordships conceiv'd, such an Order as was propos'd in the Question, to be absolutely necessary, because they were convinced that the Duke of *Ormond* lay under some Order of Restraint from acting offensively, not only from the Accounts which were publick both here and in *Holland*, of his declaring it to Prince *Eugene* and to the Deputies of the *States* at their late Consultation, when both Prince *Eugene* and those Deputies earnestly press'd him to join in attacking the *French Army*, which was then known to be much inferior to that of the Allies, both in the Number and Condition of their Troops, but also, for that nothing of this whole Matter was deny'd by those Lords, who had the means of knowing these Facts, as undoubtedly would have been without Scruple, had not the said Facts been true, since no Scruple was made of acquainting the House with a subsequent Order very lately sent to the Duke of *Ormond*, allowing him to join in a Siege: Which was a further Evidence, that he had before some Order of Restraint; for otherwise this last Order would be unnecessary and absurd; it being a General, Constant, and Standing Instruction to every Commander in chief by Land or Sea, to do his utmost endeavour to annoy the Enemy. And it is manifest by this last Order, that even in the Opinion of the Ministers, it was expedient to take off this Restraint to some degree; and the leaving the Duke of *Ormond* still under a Restraint from giving Battel to the *French*, seem'd most unaccountable and inconsistent with the Liberty indulg'd to him of joining in a Siege, and render'd it altogether useless: For no Place, when taken, could be of such advantage to the Allies as *Cambray*, which opens a free Passage into the Heart of *France*; and 'twas impossible to besiege that Place, without dislodging the *French* from their Encampment; and this also was impossible, if the *French* would keep their Ground. Other Attempts seem'd to be of little use, but might serve to give the *French* Time, which they did not want Skill to improve.

2. ' That they conceiv'd it would be derogatory to Her Majesty's Honour, to publick Faith, and that Justice which was due to Her Majesty's Allies; and that 'twas a sort of imposing upon our Allies a Cessation of Arms without their Consent, and in the most prejudicial manner, because they were not so much as acquainted with it, and so might have been led into great Difficulties; besides that it frustrated all Essential Advantages against the common Enemy, which might be of Fatal Consequence to this Nation and all *Europe*.

3. ' Because it was acknowledg'd that a General Peace was not concluded, as indeed it was very unlikely it should be, there having been no Answers in Writing given by the *French* to the *Specifick* Demands of the Allies, tho' the same were deliver'd to the *French* Three Months ago: And it was further declared, *That there was no Separate Peace, nay, that such a Peace would be foolish, knavish, and villainous.* And therefore while we were in War, and having no Security of a Peace, their Lordships conceiv'd that such an Order of Restraint was a plain Neglect of all those happy Opportunities which Providence might, and lately did put into our hands, of subduing our Enemy, and forcing him to a just and honourable Peace. And surely it was imprudent and dangerous to rely on the Promises of *France*, which were so far from being any Security, that even a Peace would not be safe, in their Opinion, unless it be such as gave so full satisfaction to the Allies, that they should be willing to join with us in a mutual Guaranty of it.

4. ' That Her Majesty having with great Wisdom declared to this Parliament, that *the best means of obtaining a good Peace, was to make early preparations for War, and a vigorous prosecution of it.* And since the Parliament had with great Duty and Deference to Her Majesty, and a just Zeal for the Interests of their Country, and of *Europe*, given very great Supplies for that purpose, Their Lordships conceived that such an Order of Restraint, being very different from that Declaration of Her Majesty, must be

the

‘ the Effect of very ill Advice, by which the Parliaments good Intentions would be defeated, and all those heavy Loads of Taxes, which they have for so good Purposes cheerfully given, rendred fruitless and Unnecessary, and might in Conclusion, after having thus Trifled away our Wealth and Time, bring us into the Necessity of accepting such a Peace, as it should please an insolent and Domineering Enemy to give us. ’

This Protest was also Published abroad in *French* and other Languages, by such as had no Relish for the Measures of the *British Ministry*, and the Names of the Peers who signed it, were said to be the Dukes of *Devonshire*, *Marlborough*, *Rutland*, *Belton*, *Montague* and *Somerset*; the Marquiss of *Dorchester*, the Earls of *Wharton*, *Derby*, *Nottingham*, *Bridgewater*, *Godolphin*, *Carlisle*, *Orford*, *Scarborough*; the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, the Lord Bishops of *Oxford*, *Sarum*, *Bangor*, and *St. Asaph*, and the Lords *Rockingham*, *Cowper*, *Haverham*, *Mohun* and *Hallifax*.

On the other Hand the Lord High Treasurer having engaged his Promise to the House of Peers, as Mr. Secretary *St. John*, now Lord Viscount *Bolinbroke*, did to the Commons, ‘ That in a few Days the Queen would communicate to the Parliament the Terms on which a General Peace might be made, ’ The Queen was graciously pleased to make these Promises of Her Faithful Ministers good by coming to the House on *Fryday* the 6th of *June*, with the usual Solemnity and making the following Speech in Parliament.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE making Peace and War is the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown; yet such is the just Confidence I place in you, that at the Opening of this Session I acquainted you, That a Negotiation for a General Peace was begun, and afterwards by Messages I promised to communicate to you the Terms of Peace, before the same should be concluded.

In pursuance of that Promise, I now come to let you know upon what Terms a General Peace may be made.

‘ I need not mention the Difficulties which arise
 ‘ from the very Nature of this Affair; and it is but
 ‘ too apparent, that these Difficulties have been en-
 ‘ creased by other Obstructions, artfully contrived to
 ‘ hinder this great and good Work.

‘ Nothing however has moved me from steadily
 ‘ pursuing, in the first place, the true Interest of my
 ‘ own Kingdoms; and I have not omitted any thing
 ‘ which might procure to all our Allies what is due
 ‘ to them by Treaties, and what is necessary for their
 ‘ Security.

‘ The Assuring of the *Protestant Succession*, as by
 ‘ Law established, in the House of *Hanover*, to these
 ‘ Kingdoms, being what I have nearest at Heart,
 ‘ particular Care is taken, not only to have that ac-
 ‘ knowledged in the Strongest Terms, but to have
 ‘ an additional Security, by the Removal of that
 ‘ Person out of the Dominions of *France*, who has
 ‘ pretended to disturb this Settlement.

‘ The Apprehension that *Spain* and the *West Indies*
 ‘ might be united to *France*, was the Chief Inducement
 ‘ to begin this War; and the effectual Preventing
 ‘ of such an Union, was the Principle I laid down
 ‘ at the Commencement of this Treaty.

‘ Former Examples, and the Late Negotiations,
 ‘ sufficiently shew how Difficult it is to find Means
 ‘ to accomplish this Work. I would not content my
 ‘ self with such as are speculative, or depend on Trea-
 ‘ ties only; I insisted on what is solid, and to have
 ‘ at Hand the Power of executing what should be
 ‘ agreed.

‘ I can therefore now tell you, That *France* at last
 ‘ is brought to offer, that the Duke of *Anjou* shall,
 ‘ for himself, and his Descendants, renounce for ever
 ‘ all Claim to the Crown of *France*. And that this
 ‘ important Article may be exposed to no Hazard,
 ‘ the Performance is to accompany the Promise.

‘ At the same time, the Succession to the Crown
 ‘ of *France* is to be declared, after the Death of the
 ‘ present *Dauphin* and his Sons, to be in the Duke of
 ‘ *Berry* and his Sons, in the Duke of *Orleans* and his
 ‘ Sons

Sons, and so on to the rest of the House of *Bourbon*.

As to *Spain* and the *Indies*, the Succession to those Dominions, after the Duke of *Anjou* and his Children, is to descend to such Prince as shall be agreed upon at the Treaty, for ever excluding the rest of the House of *Bourbon*.

For confirming the Renunciations and Settlements before mentioned, it is further offered, That they shall be ratify'd in the most Strong and Solemn Manner, both in *France* and *Spain*; and that those Kingdoms, as well as all the other Powers engaged in the present War, shall be Guarantees to the same.

The Nature of this Proposal, is such that it executes itself. The Interest of *Spain* is to support it; and in *France* the Persons to whom that Succession is to belong, will be ready and powerful enough to vindicate their own Right.

France and *Spain* are now more effectually divided than ever. And thus, by the Blessing of God, will a real Ballance of Power be fixed in *Europe*, and remain liable to as Few Accidents as Human Affairs can be exempted from.

A Treaty of Commerce between these Kingdoms and *France* has been enter'd upon; but the excessive Duties laid on some Goods, and the Prohibitions of others, make it impossible to finish this Work so soon as were to be desired. Care is however taken to establish a Method of settling this Matter, and in the mean time Provision is made, that the same Privileges and Advantages as shall be granted to any other Nation by *France*, shall be granted in like Manner to us.

The Division of the Island of *St. Christopher* between us and the *French*, having been the Cause of great Inconvenience and Damage to my Subjects, I have demanded to have an absolute Cession made to me of that whole Island; and *France* agrees to this Demand.

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‘ Our Interest is so deeply concerned in the Trade
 ‘ of *North America*, that I have used my utmost En-
 ‘ deavours to adjust that Article in the most beneficial
 ‘ Manner. *France* consents to restore to us the whole
 ‘ Bay and Streights of *Hudson*; to deliver up the
 ‘ Island of *Newfoundland*, with *Placentia*, and to
 ‘ make an absolute Cession of *Annapolis*, with the rest
 ‘ of *Nova Scotia* or *Accadie*.

‘ The Safety of our Home-trade will be better
 ‘ provided for by the Demolition of *Dunkirk*.

‘ Our *Mediterranean* Trade, and the *British* In-
 ‘ terest and Influence in those Parts, will be secured
 ‘ by the Possession of *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*,
 ‘ with the whole Island of *Minorca*, which are
 ‘ offered to remain in my Hands.

‘ The Trade to *Spain* and to the *West Indies* may
 ‘ in general be settled, as it was in the Time of the
 ‘ Late King of *Spain*, *Charles* the Second, and a par-
 ‘ ticular Provision be made, that all Advantages,
 ‘ Rights, or Privileges, which have been granted,
 ‘ or which may hereafter be granted by *Spain* to any
 ‘ other Nation, shall be in like manner granted to the
 ‘ Subjects of *Great Britain*.

‘ But the Part which we have born in Prosecution
 ‘ of this War, intitling us to some Distinction in the
 ‘ Terms of Peace, I have insisted and obtained, that
 ‘ the Assiento or Contract for furnishing the *Spanish*
 ‘ *West Indies* with Negroes, shall be made with us
 ‘ for the Term of Thirty Years, in the same Manner
 ‘ as it has been enjoyed by the *French* for these Ten
 ‘ Years past.

‘ I have not taken upon me to determine the Interest
 ‘ of our Confederates; these must be adjusted in the
 ‘ Congress at *Utrecht*, where my best Endeavors shall
 ‘ be employed, as they have hitherto been, to procure
 ‘ to every one of them all Just and Reasonable Sa-
 ‘ tisfaction. In the mean time, I think it proper to
 ‘ acquaint you, that *France* offers to make the *Rhine*
 ‘ the Barrier of the Empire; to yield *Brisac*,
 ‘ the Fort of *Kehl* and *Landau*; and to raze all the
 ‘ Fortresses, both on the other side of the *Rhine*,
 ‘ and in that River.

‘ As

‘ As to the *Protestant* Interest in *Germany*, there will be, on the Part of *France*, no Objection to the Resettling thereof on the Foot of the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

‘ The *Spanish Low Countries* may go to His Imperial Majesty; the Kingdom of *Naples* and *Sardinia*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and the Places belonging to *Spain* on the Coast of *Tuscany*, may likewise be yielded by the Treaty of Peace to the Emperor.

‘ As to the Kingdom of *Sicily*, tho’ there remains no Dispute concerning the Cession of it by the Duke of *Anjou*, yet the Disposition thereof is not yet determined.

‘ The Interests of the *States General*, with Respect to Commerce, are agreed to, as they have been demanded by their own Ministers, with the Exception only of some very few Species of Merchandise, and the entire Barrier, as demanded by the States in 1709, from *France*, except Two or Three Places at most.

‘ As to these Exceptions several Expedients, are proposed, and I make no Doubt but this Barrier may be so settled, as to render that Republic perfectly secure against any Enterprize on the Part of *France*, which is the Foundation of all my Engagements upon this Head with the *States*.

‘ The Demands of *Portugal* depending on the Disposition of *Spain*, and that Article having been long in Dispute, it has not yet been possible to make any considerable Progress therein; but my Plenipotentiaries will now have an Opportunity to assist that King in his Pretensions.

‘ Those of the King of *Prussia* are such, as, I hope, will admit of little Difficulty on the Part of *France*; and my Endeavours shall not be wanting to procure all I am able to so good an Ally.

‘ The Difference between the Barrier demanded for the Duke of *Savoy* in 1709, and the Offers now made by *France*, is very inconsiderable: But that Prince having so signally distinguished himself in the

‘ Service of the common Cause, I am endeavouring to
 ‘ procure for him still further Advantages.

‘ *France* has consented that the Elector *Palatine*
 ‘ shall continue his present Rank among the Electors,
 ‘ and remain in possession of the Upper *Palatinate*.

‘ The Electoral Dignity is likewise acknowledged in
 ‘ the House of *Hanover*, according to the Articles in-
 ‘ serted, at that Prince’s Desire, in my Demands.

‘ And as to the rest of the Allies, I make no doubt
 ‘ of being able to secure their several Interests.

‘ *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

‘ I have now communicated to you not only the
 ‘ Terms of Peace, which may, by the future Treaty,
 ‘ be obtained for my own Subjects, but likewise the
 ‘ Proposals of *France* for satisfying our Allies.

‘ The former are such as I have reason to expect, to
 ‘ make my People some amends for that Great and Un-
 ‘ equal Burthen which they have lain under, thro’ the
 ‘ whole Course of this War; and I am willing to
 ‘ hope, that none of our Confederates, and especially
 ‘ those to whom so great Accessions of Dominion and
 ‘ Power are to accrue by this Peace, will envy *Britain*
 ‘ her Share in the Glory and Advantage of it.

‘ The latter are not yet so perfectly adjusted, as a
 ‘ little Time more might have render’d them; but the
 ‘ Season of the Year making it necessary to put an end
 ‘ to this Session, I resolv’d no longer to defer commu-
 ‘ nicating these Matters to you.

‘ I can make no doubt but you are all fully persua-
 ‘ ded, that nothing will be neglected on my part, in
 ‘ the Progress of this Negotiation, to bring the Peace
 ‘ to an happy and speedy Issue, and I depend on your
 ‘ entire Confidence in me, and your cheerful Concur-
 ‘ rence with me.

This Speech was so well taken by the Commons,
 that tho’ two or three made a sort of an offer to speak
 against the Conditions of Peace set forth in it, it was
 resolv’d *nemine contradicente*, ‘ That an humble Ad-
 ‘ dress

'dress should be made to Her Majesty, acknowledging her great Condescension, in communicating the Terms upon which a General Peace might be made; expressing the Satisfaction of the House in what Her Majesty had already done, and their *entire Confidence* in her Majesty's steadily pursuing the true Interests of her Kingdoms, and in Her Majesty's Endeavours to procure for all her Allies what was due to them by Treaties, and necessary for their Security; and humbly to desire Her Majesty that she would be pleased to proceed with the present Negotiation, for the obtaining a speedy Peace.' Hereupon a Committee was appointed to draw up the said Address, which was soon after reported by Mr. Freeman, their Chairman, and with some Amendments, agreed to as follows.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg Leave most humbly to acknowledge Your Majesty's great Condescension, in communicating to us the Terms upon which a General Peace may be made.

Our Hearts are full of Gratitude for what Your Majesty has already done, and we want Words to express the Satisfaction with which we have received all that Your Majesty has been pleased to impart to your Commons.

We have an *ENTIRE CONFIDENCE* in Your Majesty, that you will steadily pursue the true Interest of your own Kingdoms, and that you will endeavour to procure for all your Allies what is due to them by Treaties, and what is necessary for their Security.

These Assurances are the least Returns which your faithful Commons can make to so much Condescension and Goodness; and they humbly desire Your Majesty, that you will please to proceed in the present Negotiations, for the obtaining a speedy Peace.

This Address being, on Monday the 9th of June following, presented to Her Majesty at the Palace of St. James's, by the whole House, she was pleased to answer it after this manner.

I Have the Safety and Interest of all my People so much at heart, that I cannot but take a great deal of pleasure in this your dutiful and prudent Address, and thank you most kindly for it.

I have study'd your Welfare, and by this you will find the good Effects of that Confidence which you place in me, and which ought always to remain between so affectionate a Prince, and such faithful Subjects.

But things went not altogether so smoothly on the side of the Peace in the *House of Peers*, for after the Queen was gone from thence, on the Day she made her Speech, it being moved that Thanks should be returned to Her Majesty for the same, the Earl of *Wh—n* said, They had all the reason in the World to do it; especially for that Part of Her Majesty's Speech, wherein she was pleased to declare, 'That the Assuring the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hannover* to these Kingdoms, was what she had NEAREST AT HEART. But that Her Majesty's Speech containing many other Particulars of the greatest Consequence and Importance, he was of opinion the House would do well to take Her Majesty's Speech into consideration the next Day; which was readily agreed to. The Lds being met accordingly, on Sat. the 7th of June, the aforesaid E. propos'd 'That a Letter from the States General to Her Majesty, 'inserted in the Slip of the *Amsterdam Gazette*, which 'arrived that very Morning, might be read:' But this 'was oppos'd; it being suggested, that the House ought not to take notice of a Writing that carry'd no Authority with it. After this the Lords took Her Majesty's Speech into their consideration, which gave rise to a warm Debate. Among the rest, the Duke of *M—h* represented, 'That the Measures enter'd in- 'to, and pursued in *En ———nd* for this Year past, 'were contrary to Her M—y's Engagements with 'the Allies, did sully the Triumphs and Glories 'of her Reign, and would render the *E ———sh* 'Name odious to all other Nations.' Whereupon the Earl of *St ———rd* said, That some of the Allies would not shew such Backwardness to a Peace as they had hither-

to done, but for some Members of that illustrious Assembly, who maintain'd a secret Correspondence with them, and endeavour'd to persuade them to carry on the War, feeding them with hopes that they should be supported by a strong Party here. The Lord C——r answer'd this Speech; and because the Earl of St——d had not express'd himself in all the Purity of the English Tongue, he took from thence occasion to say, 'That that noble Lord had been so long Abroad, that he had almost forgot not only the Language, but the Constitution of his own Country. That according to our Laws it could never be suggested as a Crime in the Meanest Subject, much less in any Member of that august Assembly, to hold correspondence with our Allies: Such Allies, especially, whose Interest Her Majesty had declared to be inseparable from her own, at the opening of the Session: Whereas it would be a hard matter to justify and reconcile, either with our Laws, or the Laws of Honour and Justice, the Conduct of some Persons in treating clandestinely with the common Enemy, without the Participation of the Allies. The Lords took afterwards into consideration the Advantages offer'd by France to Great Britain, particularly in settling the Trade to Spain and the West Indies, as it was in the Time of the late King of Spain, Charles II. On which Occasion the Earl of G——n said, 'He did not pretend to any great Knowledge in Trade, but that during the time he had the Honour to be in the Administration of Affairs, he had observed, and he could easily make it out by the Books of the Custom House, that the single Trade to Portugal brought to England, in Times of War, double the Wealth of the Trade to Spain, in Times of Peace: So that whatever might be suggested, to cast a Mist before the Eyes of the People, it was to be presumed, that the Trade to Spain would still yield less for the future, because the French had made themselves absolute Masters of it.' After many other Speeches on the part of the Court, and those that tickled against it, a Motion was made, 'That an humble Address should be presented to Her Majesty,

'to return Her Majesty the Thanks of that House for
 'her most gracious Speech; and for her extraordinary
 'Condescension in communicating to her Parliament
 'the Terms upon which a General Peace might be
 'made: And to express the *entire Satisfaction* of that
 'House in Her Majesty's great Care, for securing the
 'Protestant Succession in the House of *Hannover*; and
 'for Her Majesty's steadily pursuing the true Interest
 'of her own Kingdoms; and for endeavouring to pro-
 'cure to her Allies what was due to them by Treaties,
 'and to assure Her Majesty, that that House did en-
 'tirely rely on Her Majesty's Wisdom to finish this
 'great and good Work.' Some Exceptions were
 'made at the Word *entirely rely*; and the House was
 'moved, that at the Close of the foregoing Motion
 'for an Address, these Words might be added, *viz.*
And in order to that, to pray Her Majesty to take such
Measures in concert with her Allies, as might induce
them to join with Her Majesty in a mutual Guaranty:
 But after a Debate, in which the Earl of Oxford and
 the Earl Poulet on the one part, and the Earl of Not-
 tingham and Lord Comper on the other, made excel-
 lent Speeches, the Question being put, whether these
 Words should be added; it was resolv'd in the Neg-
 ative by 81 Voices against 36. On *Tuesday* the 10th of
June Their Lordships presented the Address which had
 been agreed on, to the Queen, in the following
 Words.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Sub-
 jects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in
 Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return our most
 humble Thanks for Your Majesty's extraordinary
 Condescension in communicating to your Parliament,
 the Terms upon which a General Peace may be made.
 And we cannot but express our *entire Satisfaction* in
 Your Majesty's great Care for securing the *Protestant*
Religion in the House of *Hannover*, and for Your Ma-
 jesty's steadily pursuing, in the first place, the true In-
 terest

terest of your own Kingdoms, and for endeavouring to procure to your Allies what is due to them by Treaties, and what is necessary for their Safety. And we do, with all Duty and Humility, assure Your Majesty, that this House doth *entirely* rely on Your Majesty's great Wisdom to finish this great and good Work.

In answer to this Her Majesty was pleased to say.

MY LORDS,

I Most heartily thank you for this Address. The Satisfaction you express in what I have laid before you, will contribute very much to remove the Difficulties which have arisen in the Course of this Negotiation. And the Confidence you place in me will enable me better to finish this great Work, for the Advantage of my own People, and the Safety and Interest of my Allies.

It is observable, that several Lords enter'd a *Protest* against the Rejecting of the Guaranty Clause, offer'd to be added at the Close of the Motion for an Address, and were said to have signed their Reasons for it, which were soon after published in Print as follows.

WE think it necessary to have the Security proposed of a General Guaranty, and the rather, because we conceive the Terms of Peace that are offered, have proceeded from a Separate Negotiation, carry'd on by the Ministers with *France*, without any Communication thereof to the Principal Allies, particularly the *States General*, as they say in their Letter to Her Majesty (whose Interest Her Majesty was pleased to declare to this Parliament, *she look'd upon as inseparable from her own*) and we conceive this Negotiation to be contrary to those Orders, which Her Majesty declared to this House in answer to their Address, that she had given to her Plenipotentiaries

‘ Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, to concert with those of
 ‘ her Allies, and the Resolution express’d in her Mes-
 ‘ sage, *January 17*, of a strict Union, in which, she
 ‘ proposed to join with them, in order to obtain a Good
 ‘ Peace, and to GUARANTY and Support the
 ‘ same, as she had before declared in her Speech at the
 ‘ Opening of this Session; That she would unite with
 ‘ them in the strictest Engagements for continuing the
 ‘ Alliance, in order to render the General Peace secure
 ‘ and lasting, and contrary to the Eighth Article of
 ‘ the Grand Alliance, which expressly obliges all the
 ‘ Allies not to treat, unless jointly, and with the com-
 ‘ mon Advice of the other Parties.

‘ And we conceive the Refusal of these Words pro-
 ‘ posed to be added, may be look’d upon by the Allies,
 ‘ as if this House approv’d this Method of transacting
 ‘ with *France*, which may seem to them to tend to a
 ‘ Separate Peace, of which Her Majesty has declared
 ‘ her Dislike, and which was acknowledg’d in this
 ‘ House to be foolish and knavish; and would be of
 ‘ pernicious consequence to this Kingdom, by prevent-
 ‘ ing that Guaranty of Peace by the Allies, which is
 ‘ so absolutely necessary for their mutual Security, and
 ‘ leave us exposed to the Power of *France*, there being
 ‘ little reason to expect their future Help, after such a
 ‘ gross Breach of Trust.

‘ And we further conceive, that such a separate Pro-
 ‘ ceeding may create in the Allies so great a Distrust, as
 ‘ may tempt them to take the like measures, and so give
 ‘ the *French* Opportunity to break that Union, which
 ‘ has hitherto been so useful to us, and formidable to
 ‘ them; any Appearance whereof must encourage
 ‘ *France*, either to delay the Conclusion of a Peace,
 ‘ or to impose upon the Allies, in the further Progress
 ‘ of the Treaty.

‘ A perfect Union among the Allies seems to us to be
 ‘ more necessary in the present Case; because the
 ‘ Foundation upon which all the Offers of *France*, re-
 ‘ lating to *Great Britain* as well as to the Allies, are
 ‘ built, viz. *A Renunciation of the Duke of Anjou to*
 ‘ *that Kingdom*, is in our Opinion so fallacious, that no
 ‘ Reasonable

' Reasonable Man, much less whole Nations, can ever
 ' look upon it as a Security. Experience may suffi-
 ' ciently convince us, how little we ought to rely upon
 ' the Renunciation of the House of *Bourbon*; and tho'
 ' the present Duke of *Anjou* should happen to think
 ' himself bound by his own Act, which his Grandfa-
 ' ther did not, yet will his Descendants be at liberty to
 ' say, *That no Act of his could deprive them of their*
 ' *Birthright*, and especially when it is such a Right, as,
 ' in the Opinion of all *Frenchmen*, ought inviolably to
 ' be maintained by the fundamental Constitution of the
 ' Kingdom of *France*.

' And we humbly think it unsafe to depend upon this
 ' principal Part of the *Treaty's* executing it self, by
 ' supposing it will be the Interest of *France* to support
 ' it, since on the contrary, it is manifest by the *French*
 ' Endeavours ever since the *Pyrenean Treaty*, to unite
 ' the Monarchies of *France* and *Spain*, they look upon
 ' that Union to be their greatest Interest, and the most
 ' effectual Means of establishing the Universal Monar-
 ' chy in the House of *Bourbon*.

' And if it were reasonable to imagine that the two
 ' Crowns of *France* and *Spain* should remain in distinct
 ' Branches of the House of *Bourbon*; yet this is contra-
 ' ry to the Grand Alliance it self, which recites the U-
 ' surpation of the *Spanish Monarchy* by the *French King*,
 ' for the Duke of *Anjou*, as the Principal Cause of
 ' this War.

' As to *Port Mahon*, *Gibraltar*, the *Assiento*, and
 ' the other Advantages to *Britain* proposed by *France*
 ' (besides that they are precarious, and in the power of
 ' *France* and *Spain* to take from us when they please)
 ' considering the Situation of those Kingdoms, and the
 ' vast Wealth and Strength which will be left to them,
 ' we conceive it impossible for any Man to look on
 ' these as a Compensation to *Britain* in any Degree :
 ' For the Leaving *Spain* and the *Indies* in the Possession
 ' of the House of *Bourbon*, besides other manifestly
 ' Fatal Consequences, must be extremely prejudicial to
 ' our Woollen Manufacture, if it does not entirely
 ' ruin it.

' As

‘As to the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, tho’ we own it will be a great Safety to our Home Trade, yet we have reason to apprehend, by what was said in the Debate, that it is not yet agreed to be demolished, without an Equivalent for it to the *French King’s* Satisfaction.

‘And in all the Particulars relating to the Allies, tho’ they are not perfectly adjusted, yet by what does appear concerning them, the Allies are likely to be left in such a State of Insecurity, as is absolutely inconsistent with our own Safety.

‘The *Rhine* is proposed for a Barrier of the Empire, which leaves *Strasburgh* and *Hunninghen* in the hands of the *French*; the former of which has always been the Key of the Empire.

‘The Proposals of *France*, relating to the Barrier for the *States General*, not only deprive them of all the Places taken since 1709, but also of two or three Places more, included in the Demand made by the *States* in that Year, which will render their Barrier wholly insufficient, and consequently very much weaken the Security of *Britain*.

‘*Portugal* seems to be wholly abandoned to the Power of *Spain*, notwithstanding the great Advantages we have received during this War, by our Trade with that Kingdom, which might still be extremely beneficial to us.

‘Upon the whole there is so very little and inconsiderable a Difference between these Offers of *France*, and those made at *Utrecht*, February the 11th, N.S. and signed *Huxelles* (as appears to us upon comparing them together) that both seem to be the Effect of a Secret and Particular Negotiation with *France*; and this House having unanimously concurred, in expressing to Her Majesty their utmost Respectment at those Terms offered to Her Majesty and her Allies, by the Plenipotentiaries of *France*; and Her Majesty having graciously accepted that our Address, and rewarded that Duty and Zeal with her hearty Thanks, we cannot in Respect to Her Majesty, or Justice to our Country, retract that Opinion,

‘nion, nor think the Terms now, good for us or the
 ‘Allies, or give any seeming approbation of them,
 ‘which then were received by this House with Scorn
 ‘and Detestation.

‘For these Reasons, we are of opinion, that the Of-
 ‘fers of *France* are fallacious and ensnaring; no ways
 ‘proportioned to the Advantages which Her Majesty
 ‘(from the great Successes with which it hath pleased
 ‘God to bless her and her Allies during the whole
 ‘Course of this War) might justly expect for her
 ‘own Kingdoms and for them; very insufficient for
 ‘preserving a Ballance of Power in *Europe*, for the
 ‘future Security of Her Majesty and her Allies, tho’
 ‘they should be never so exactly perform’d; and yet
 ‘even such as they are, there is no Effectual Security
 ‘offer’d for the Performance of them; which makes it
 ‘absolutely necessary, as we conceive, that such mea-
 ‘sures should be taken in concert with the Allies, as
 ‘may induce them to join with Her Majesty in a mutu-
 ‘al Guaranty.

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The Majority of the Peers were so justly offended
 at this Protest, which not only arraigned the Con-
 duct of the Ministry but seem’d to accuse the Queen
 herself of Unsteadiness in her Temper, and want of
 Concern for the Welfare of Her Allies, that the
 Question being put, whether the said Protest should
 be

be Expung'd out of the Books of the House? It was carried by a Majority of 66 Voices, against 31 present, and of 90 Votes against 54 Proxies included in the Affirmative. The next Day upon a Complaint made in the House of Lords, that both the said Protest, and the former concerning the Orders produced by the Duke of *Ormond*, were Publish'd in Print, a Committee was appointed, to enquire who were the Printers and Publishers of the same, but this Committee not having been able, thro' the short Time they had to sit, to make any Discovery in that matter, the Lords apply'd themselves by Address to the Queen. Hereupon the Queen in Council, issued out an Order, 'That whosoever should discover to one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Printer, or Printers of the said Pamphlets, or either of them, after the Date thereof, so as he or they should be brought to Justice, should have and receive the Reward of Fifty Pounds, and likewise, whosoever should discover the Person or Persons that directed the Printing thereof, or either of them, so as he or they, should be brought to Justice, should have and receive, the Reward of One Hundred Pounds.' Which was Inducement enough to one *Robert Took* a broken Master Printer, to give in Information upon Oath, sometime after the Rising of both Houses, concerning one *Richard Newcomb* of the same Profession, who was accordingly bound over at the Secretary's Office, to appear at the Queen's Bench Bar on *Michaelmas* Term following. This Discovery, for the Person complain'd of here, had only Printed it from a Printed Copy, brought out three or four more Persons, among whom two of them were Women, one Mrs. *Smith*, and Mrs. *Bird*, both News-sellers, that gave Vent to the Originals, and in all Probability, when Things come to be Examined in a Court of Judicature, may bring out the Author, which they are still at a Loss for.

Nor were the Commons less offended than the Lords, at several Papers publish'd about this time: For after the Bill for restraining the great Licence taken

ken in publishing false and scandalous Libels, had been read the first time and order'd a Second Reading, a Complaint being made to the House of a Preface to a Book, intitl'd, *Four Sermons*. 1. *On the Death of Queen Mary, 1694.* 2. *On the Death of the Duke of Gloucester, 1700.* 3. *On the Death of King William, 1701.* 4. *On the Queen's Accession to the Throne, 1702.* By William, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. The Book was brought up and the Preface was read: After reading of which the Commons resolv'd,

1. That the said Preface was malicious and factious, highly reflecting upon the present Administration of publick Affairs, and tending to create Discord and Sedition amongst her Subjects.

2. That the said Preface should be burnt by the hands of the common Hangman, upon *Thursday* next at Twelve of the Clock, in the *Palace Yard, Westminster*, and that the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* should assist the Sergeant at Arms attending the House in the Execution thereof.

This was accordingly perform'd; and as the *Whigs* hugg'd this valuable Performance in an extraordinary manner, so as to print the Preface in a Broad Sheet, to be hung up in Frames with the *Baron de Bothmar's* Memorial; so some arch Wag among the *Tories* publish'd the following Speech, said to be spoken by John Ketch, *Esq;* at the burning of a late scandalous and malicious Preface.

Gentlemen Spectators,

IT is with the greatest Satisfaction imaginable, that I lay hold on this Occasion of convincing the Publick of my sincere Intentions to pursue such Principles as are Sound and Orthodox, notwithstanding the umbrage that may have been taken at some late Proceedings of mine, when I was under an apparent Necessity, when Justice it self was blind, and I, her prime Minister, very easily betray'd into an Error. For which I now make such an Attenuation as is consistent with the Dignity of my Office, and

‘and have reason to hope, that a few more such *Illuminations* as this, will effectually open all your Eyes;
 ‘The Eyes of such only excepted, as you, Mr. Sheriffs, shall recommend to my Care, in order to have
 ‘them shut for ever.

‘My Predecessor, whom I mention with a Regard
 ‘due to his Memory, about some Twenty Years ago,
 ‘had the same Honour which I now enjoy, of *criticising* upon the Works of a *Right Reverend*: And I
 ‘had just Hopes of succeeding him in that single branch
 ‘of his Office, with great Success and Encouragement.
 ‘What Methods have been taken to obstruct so pious
 ‘and useful a Work, you all very well know; but
 ‘since that Difficulty is removed, if the bulky Histori-
 ‘an, who was so well confuted at the late happy Re-
 ‘volution, and the rest of his Confederates, go on
 ‘with a Zeal and Industry equal to what their great
 ‘Author, now under my Hands, has expressed in all
 ‘his Works, of whom we have no reason to doubt that
 ‘he is not, and ever will be the same Man he formerly
 ‘was: And if their Correspondents on the other side
 ‘of the Water do not fail them, I flatter my self, I
 ‘shall shortly have it in my power to enrich all my
 ‘Fellow Subjects, to encourage Trade, and promote
 ‘the Landed Interest, especially the Manufacture of
 ‘Faggots. At the same time Religion will be advanced
 ‘by so considerable an Addition made to that almost
 ‘forgotten Society, the Body of *Westminster Di-*
 ‘vines; and then you Mr. Serjeant may rest assured,
 ‘that the Promotion of your Late Chaplain Mr. B.
 ‘H---ly will no longer be deferred to a more convenient
 ‘Opportunity.

‘I know what has been given out by designing
 ‘and malicious Men, professed Enemies to the Admi-
 ‘nistration of which I am so considerable a Part, and
 ‘who have all along obstructed me in the Execution of
 ‘my Office, that in my present great Undertaking, I
 ‘have been chiefly assisted by my good Ally and Fel-
 ‘low Labourer, Mr. Abel Roper, and I have now a
 ‘*SPECTATOR* in my eye, who has not scrupled to
 ‘declare as much publickly to the World; but my
 ‘Comfort

Comfort is, that my Intentions are as forward as any Mans, and Mr. *Serjeant* here can witness for me, that I am now entring into a more Strict Alliance than ever with Mr. STEVENS, the worthy and indefatigable Messenger of the Press, and am heartily resolv'd to promote, what has of late with so much Industry been pleaded for, *the great Consumption of Paper.*

It cannot be supposed that I, who have so often handled the Works of Learned Men, should be so far unacquainted with Divinity, as not to put you in mind, that the *Burning* only the *Writings* of those who attempt to set *Fire* to the *Minds* of others, can be no Breach of *Moderation*: A Vertue which I have often wished my great Mistress *Astrea* would take care to have explain'd with Caution. Sure I am, that the *Burning of Houses*, which is a less Crime, is justly rewarded with a much Severer Punishment, as hath been sufficiently proved and inculcated by that profound Casuist Mr. Recorder.

Hitherto, my Misfortune was to have such only to deal with, whose Doctrines and Opinions, without the Help of Mr. Ordinary, could never have been transmitted to Posterity; but now being willing to do my self some Honour, and to live in Future Ages (for the little Share of Time that such Names as mine can live) I have undertaken to examine the Principles of such Professors, as can write and speak for themselves, and do now clearly determine the great Point in difference between us. * From the Observations I have been able to make for these many Years last past, upon our Publick Affairs (v. Pref.) and from the natural Tendency of several Principles and Practices that have of late been studiously revived, and from what has follow'd thereupon, I easily found that the *Victories and Triumphs* of our Late illustrious Patriots the Whigs, were rising to a Period, and that the Party must in course decline and grow less. Never did Seven such Years together, pass over the heads of any Generation of Men, or cover them with so much Honour. The Protestant Religion seem'd to be the least of their Ornaments.

'For, *this* they enjoy'd in common with ATHEISTS and
 'APOSTATES: But *such* was the Faithfulness and
 'Zeal of the DEISTS, such the Diligence and Ability
 'of the SOCINIANS: To *such* a height of Polemical
 'Glory did our FREE THINKERS carry their Arms:
 'Such was the Harmony and Concord betwixt the
 'REPUBLICANS, SCHISMATICKS, DISSENT-
 'ERS, and their Allies, as I am sure no History can
 'parallel. When the Tories, for our Mortification,
 'suffer'd the Spirit of Persecution to go forth, and gave
 'as I know not what—— Our Enemies know the rest
 'with Pleasure. It better becomes me to execute than
 'harrangue. Who could expect such a Requital of such
 'Merit? But I have, I aver it, an Ambition of being
 'exempted from the number of Unthankful People, and
 'shall never fail to requite my Late Masters according
 'to their Deserts, especially at a Time when it is so
 'unfashionable a thing to speak honourably of them.

'It has always been my Custom upon these extraor-
 'dinary Occasions, when I am called forth to the ex-
 'ercise of my Duty, to take my leave of those commit-
 'ted to my Charge, by humbly intreating their For-
 'giveness: This I am the rather inclined to do, be-
 'cause it is natural for Men in my Post to have a ten-
 'der regard for the Ruined Party: Tho' at the same
 'time, I must caution the Publick against one particular
 'Party, who will never be entirely ruined, till they fall
 'immediately under my Jurisdiction. But since my pre-
 'sent Correspondent is here by Proxy, and not as
 'might be wished, in Person, I cannot so readily per-
 'form that Part of my Function; neither could I upon
 'my Request, assure my self of his being in charity with
 'me, since Malice is the Common Crime of that sort
 'of Men: But when I come to handle the *Inside*, and
 '(if I may be allow'd the use of that Expression) more
 'narrowly to inspect the *Entrails* of the *Whigs*, I que-
 'stion not but I shall be able to give you a better ac-
 'count of their Intentions.

'For my self, I can freely say I am in Charity with
 'him, tho' perhaps I may be looked upon as personally
 'concerned in his Reflections on the Ministry; and
 'yet

‘ yet it is with great Difficulty I can be reconciled to
 ‘ one of the Promoters of a late *Act*, which made it
 ‘ so hard for me to keep my Place without prejudice to my
 ‘ Conscience. I had not mentioned this Objection;
 ‘ but since *Ministers of the Gospel* will meddle with
 ‘ Affairs of State, I see no reason why *Ministers of*
 ‘ State should not return the Favour.

‘ There are many of my Partners, Deputies, and
 ‘ Subalterns in the Country, the Badg and Instrument
 ‘ of whose Office is a Ladder, which in a late learned
 ‘ Tract has been prov’d to be an Engine in Oratory of
 ‘ greater use to the Publick than a Pulpit; and I am
 ‘ very sorry that by several Sermons and their Appur-
 ‘ tenances, which I have lately perused, there seems to
 ‘ be too much Truth and Justice in the Reflection; of
 ‘ these I am now with great Pains and Industry col-
 ‘ lecting so vast a Number, that I question not but I shall
 ‘ be shortly in a condition to verify the Words of a
 ‘ Brother *Justiciary*, and furnish out Matter for a De-
 ‘ cent Execution.

‘ I hope neither the *Observer*, *Medley*, *Protestant*
 ‘ *Post Boy*, or any other learned Writer of that Side,
 ‘ upon whom I have had a watchful eye these Twelve
 ‘ Months and longer, will take any Occasion to cen-
 ‘ sure the Church, from the Proceedings of this Day;
 ‘ if they do, I shall find a more effectual way to stop
 ‘ their Mouths: And do hereby let them know, that
 ‘ whilst they every day expire so naturally of them-
 ‘ selves, I shall not put this good City to any manner
 ‘ of expence in Fewel on their account.

‘ I take it to be a Particular of my Affection for the
 ‘ *Protestant Religion*, that I am contented in this mild
 ‘ manner to execute Hereticks in Effigy, and not in Per-
 ‘ son, to burn the Writings and not the Men; after
 ‘ this, I cannot see how I can with any Pretence of Ju-
 ‘ stice be suspected of a design to introduce Popery.

‘ Mr. Sheriffs,

‘ You know very well that I am not ignorant who is
 ‘ the MOUTH of the City on these great and solemn
 ‘ and

‘ Occasions, how unequal I am to such a Task, and
 ‘ how unqualify’d to fill the Place of that great Ora-
 ‘ tor : But tho’ I have none of those Tropes and Flow-
 ‘ ers with which he abounds, I have the same Love of
 ‘ Truth and Regard for Justice.

‘ I could have wished that our wise Legislators had
 ‘ appointed the Reverend *Mr. Ordinary* to have given
 ‘ his attendance here this day, in order to take the
 ‘ Criminal’s *Confession*, to pray for him, to apply some
 ‘ of his wholesome Remedies to his *Obstinate* and *Sto-*
 ‘ *ny* Heart, to prepare him for his great *Change*, and
 ‘ to prevail upon him to die in the Communion of the
 ‘ *Church of England*; you might then also have ex-
 ‘ pected some Account of his *Life and Conversation* :
 ‘ But that is not my Province, all I can say is, that *Bad*
 ‘ *Company* brought him to his End : The rest is conceal’d
 ‘ out of a tender Respect for his honest and sober Rela-
 ‘ tions.

‘ *Gentlemen,*

‘ I should now according to my custom, caution you
 ‘ all to take warning by the Example now before you :
 ‘ Especially those who are conscious to themselves of
 ‘ having any hand in the Crime for which this Person
 ‘ suffers, or being any ways consenting to it. But you
 ‘ know the nature of my Office. And what I shall
 ‘ say, will, I fear, have little weight with those who
 ‘ are obstinately bent to go on still in the same wicked
 ‘ Courses. However that I may neglect nothing
 ‘ which may be for their good, whilst there remains a
 ‘ Possibility of reclaiming them, I can only seriously
 ‘ invite them to one of our Field Meetings hard by,
 ‘ where they shall not fail of being edify’d by that
 ‘ learned and painful Minister of the Word, the Re-
 ‘ verend *Mr. Paul Lorrain*; to whose Care I heartily
 ‘ recommend them.

How ludicrous soever this might seem, and disres-
 pectful to a person of the Bp’s sacred Office; yet His
 Lordship’s Friends were no ways backwards in making
 retaliation,

retaliation, especially those that had an Esteem for him in *Holland*, who not only in Contempt of the Proceedings of the House of Commons, called what gave being to the foregoing Speech a *Fine Preface*, but gave out in their Accounts from *Amsterdam*, one of which Papers I have now in my Hand, that when the Bp's Friends brought him the news of the Vote, far from appearing surpris'd, he said, 'He esteem'd himself very happy to suffer with the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Godolphin, and so many other Illustrious Englishmen, whose Reputation they (meaning the H. of Commons) had endeavour'd to blacken.' To which they added, that the Resolution of the House was receiv'd with great Indignation by many of the wealthiest Citizens, who could not help publishing their Discontent against so unworthy a Treatment of a Prelate of such signal Merit, so unblameable a Life, and so universally esteem'd.

But the Commons, to shew their Resentment of such Reflection from a State who were bound in Gratitude for the many good Offices they had receiv'd from them, were not behind hand with them, but upon a Complaint made to the House of a printed Paper, intitled, *A Letter from the States General to the Queen of Great Britain*, resolved, 'That an humble Address should be presented to Her Majesty, assuring Her Majesty of the just Sense their House had of the Indignity offer'd to Her Majesty by printing and publishing a *Letter from the States General* to Her Majesty, and humbly to desire Her Majesty that she would so far resent such Indignities, as to give no Answer for the future to any Letters or Memorials that should be so printed and published: Which Address was presented, and receiv'd for answer, That Her Majesty thank'd the House for the particular Mark they had given her upon that Occasion, of their Duty to her, and of their Concern for her Honour.

The *Amsterdam Gazateer*, upon the foregoing Resolution, took the liberty to say, 'That it was at the Request of a Great Minister in the House of Commons, that the said Letter of the *States General*

‘ was thus censur’d, notwithstanding the excellent
 ‘ Speeches of some Members to justify the Conduct of
 ‘ the *Dutch*, and that this Resolution gave Occasion
 ‘ to some People to say, that it was the only Answer
 ‘ could be given to Their High Mightinesses Letter,
 ‘ which was generally applauded, and whereof prodigious
 ‘ Numbers of Copies were sold.

Four Days after this Mr. *Hambden* made a motion,
 ‘ That an humble Address should be presented to Her
 ‘ Majesty, humbly acquainting her, that this House
 ‘ had a grateful Sense of Her Majesty’s Care for her
 ‘ People, in the Assurances she so lately made from the
 ‘ Throne, that the *Protestant Succession* in the House of
 ‘ *Hanover* was nearest at her Heart, and being convinced
 ‘ that the Safety of the *Protestant Succession*
 ‘ must in a great measure depend on the Event of the
 ‘ present Treaty for a General Peace, did most humbly
 ‘ beseech Her Majesty, that she would be pleased
 ‘ to give particular Instructions to her Plenipotentiaries,
 ‘ that in the Conclusion of the said Treaty,
 ‘ the several Powers in Alliance with Her Majesty
 ‘ might be *Guarantees* for the *Protestant Succession* to the
 ‘ Crowns of these Realms, as settled by Act of Parliament
 ‘ in the illustrious House of *Hannover*.’ But what thro’
 ‘ a Detestation of a Foreign Guaranty, and what thro’
 ‘ their great Confidence in Her Majesty’s steady Resolutions
 ‘ to maintain the Succession in the *Protestant Line*, this
 ‘ Guaranty was likewise thrown out of the House of
 ‘ Commons, as it had been before out of the House of
 ‘ Lords; and tho’ the Question was with great Difficulty
 ‘ admitted to be put, it was carry’d in the Negative by
 ‘ a glorious Majority of 133 Voices against 38. After which
 ‘ it was resolved. 1. That that House had such an entire
 ‘ Confidence in the repeated Declarations Her Majesty had
 ‘ been pleased to make, of her securing to these Kingdoms
 ‘ the *Protestant Succession*, as by Law established in the
 ‘ House of *Hannover*, that they could never doubt of Her
 ‘ Majesty’s taking the proper measures for the Security
 ‘ thereof; and that that House would support Her Majesty
 ‘ against *Faction* at home, and her Enemies abroad;
 ‘ that

and that, that House did humbly beseech Her Majesty that she would be pleased to discountenance all those who should endeavour to raise *Jealousies* between Her Majesty and her Subjects, especially by misrepresenting her good Intentions for the Welfare of her People. 2. That the said Resolution should be laid before the Queen by the whole House.

This was, in pursuance of Her Majesty's Appointment, done accordingly, and she was pleased to say in return to it.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you hearty Thanks for this Resolution, which is very becoming you, who truly represent all my Commons.

You have shewn your selves honest Assertors of the Monarchy, Zealous Defenders of the Constitution, and real Friends to the Protestant Succession.

What I have said and done is sufficient to satisfy any person who is in earnest for the Succession, as by Law established in the House of Hannover, that I need not be put in mind of doing any thing which may contribute to render that Succession secure.

The Commons having put the finishing stroke to the rest of the Supplies, and the Lords determined the Causes that lay before them by way of Appeal from the Chancery Bar, as well as given their concurrence to what Bills were thought necessary to be enacted into Laws during this Session, Her Majesty came to the House of Peers on Saturday the 21st of June, where being seated on the Throne in her Royal Robes, she gave her Assent to Eight Publick, and Eleven Private Bills, and afterwards made the following Speech to Both Houses of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE last time I was here I spoke so fully, and afterwards receiv'd such satisfactory Addresses, that

there remains little more for me to say at the Close of this Meeting of Parliament, but to repeat my hearty Thanks for your late solemn Assurances. They will give me Strength to struggle with any Difficulties which may yet be raised; and I hope that neither they who envy the making a Good Peace, nor who think it their Interest to continue the War, will be able to defeat our joint Endeavours for the Honour and Advantage of Britain, and the Security of all our Allies.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

At the same time that I thank you most kindly for the Supplies you have cheerfully granted, I cannot but let you know my Satisfaction in the near View I have of a Peace, since it will in some measure recompence my Subjects for their vast Expences, and also lighten that heavy Burthen they have born during the War.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

You have express'd how sensible you are of the Advantages and Security which accrue to Britain and our Allies by the Terms proposed for the Peace. And I need not mention to you the Mischiefs which must follow the Breaking off this Treaty. Our Burthens would be at least continued, if not increased; the present Opportunity would be irrecoverably lost, of Britain's establishing a real Balance of Power in Europe, and improving our own Commerce; and if any one of our Allies should gain something by such a Proceeding, the rest would suffer in the Common Calamity. But I hope by God's Blessing, such fatal Designs will be disappointed.

You are now returning into your respective Countries, and I persuade my self you will not be wanting in your Endeavours to obviate the Designs of any Ill-minded Persons, who may attempt to sow Sedition amongst my Subjects, and under specious Pretences carry on Designs they dare not own.

I hope at your next Meeting there will be an Opportunity of perfecting what I have recommended to you, which you have left unfinished in this Session.

I cannot conclude without assuring you, that nothing shall move me from steadily pursuing the true Interest of so dutiful and affectionate a People.

The Speech being ended, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal signify'd Her Majesty's Pleasure, that Both Houses should forthwith severally adjourn, until Tuesday the 8th Day of July following, which they did accordingly, and which occasion'd various Surmises; in some, that this Adjournment instead of a Prorogation was intended as a further Mortification to Mr. Walpole, who rather chose to continue Prisoner in the Tower, than to make his submission; in others, that it was design'd the House should at the expiration of the Time sit again for the dispatch of Business, more especially because Her Majesty had hinted, that at their next Meeting they would perfect what they had left unfinish'd, which was only the Bill concerning the Great Licence of the Press: But both these Conjecturers found themselves in the wrong, for at their next sitting, on the Eighth of July, they were prorogued by Commission, after the Commons had issued out Writs for new Elections, in the room of such as had accepted Places Honour and of Profit.

Thus ended the Second Session of this illustrious and august Assembly, which answer'd all the Promises they had made in their First, of providing for the Establishment and Security both of Church and State; and thus did they go hand in hand with a Prudent and Vigilant Ministry, in defeating all the sinister Practices of such as made it their endeavour to obstruct a Safe, Honourable, and Lasting Peace; till the Blessings of its Long-desir'd Enjoyment made their amiable Descent upon us, and we had the happiness during their Prorogation, to see all their Labours crown'd with Success, in reducing the common Enemy to such Terms, as at once display the Felicity of their Counsels and the Success of our Prayers. So that nothing is wanting to make us a Nation truly preferable to the whole Universe, but their crowning these their Undertakings by a Third Session.

A Table of the Statutes, publick and private, passed Anno Decimo Anna Regina.

PUBLICK ACTS.

I. **A**N *Act* for granting an Aid to Her Majesty, to be raised by a Land Tax in *Great Britain*, for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twelve.

II. An *Act* for preserving the *Protestant Religion*, by better securing the Church of *England*, as by Law established; and for confirming the Toleration granted to *Protestant Dissenters* by an *Act* intituled, *An Act for exempting Their Majesties Protestant Subjects, dissenting from the Church of England, from the Penalties of certain Laws*; and for supplying the Defects thereof; and for the further securing the *Protestant Succession*, by requiring the Practicers of the Law in *North Britain* to take the Oaths, and subscribe the Declaration therein mentioned.

III. An *Act* for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twelve; and for applying part of the Coinage Duties to pay the Deficiency of the Value of Plate coined; and to pay for the Recoinage of Old Money in *Scotland*.

IV. An *Act* for settling the Precedence of the most Excellent Princess *Sophia*, Electress and Dutches Dowager of *Hannover*, of the Elector her Son, and of the Electoral Prince the Duke of *Cambridge*.

V. An *Act* to repeal the *Act* of the Seventh Year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for naturalizing Foreign Protestants* (except what relates to the Children of Her Majesty's Natural-born Subjects, born out of Her Majesty's Allegiance.)

VI. An *Act* for explaining and altering the Laws now in being concerning the Assizes of Fuel, so far as they relate to the Assize of Billet, made or to be made of Beech wood only.

VII.

VII. An *Act* to prevent the Disturbing those of the Episcopal Communion in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, in the Exercise of their Religious Worship, and in the Use of the Liturgy of the Church of *England*; and for repealing the *Act* passed in the Parliament of *Scotland*, intituled, *Act against Irregular Baptisms and Marriages*.

VIII. An *Act* to continue the *Act* of the Last Session of Parliament, for taking, examining, and stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom, for One Year longer.

IX. An *Act* for recruiting Her Majesty's Land Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twelve.

X. An *Act* for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and False Musters, and for the better payment of the Army and Quarters.

XI. An *Act* for enlarging the Time given to the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty, pursuant to an *Act* for granting to Her Majesty several Duties on Coals, for building Fifty New Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* and Suburbs thereof, and other Purposes therein mentioned; and also for giving the said Commissioners farther Powers for better effecting the same; and for appointing Moneys for rebuilding the Parish Church of *St. Mary Woolnoth* in the City of *London*.

XII. An *Act* to restore the Patrons to their ancient Rights of presenting Ministers to the Churches vacant, in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*.

XIII. An *Act* for repealing part of an *Act* passed in the Parliament of *Scotland*, intituled, *Act for discharging the Yule Vacance*.

XIV. An *Act* for the reviving and continuing several *Acts* therein mentioned, for the preventing Mischiefs which may happen by Fire; for building and repairing County Goals; for exempting Apothecaries from serving Parish and Ward Offices, and serving upon Juries; and relating to the Returning of Jurors.

An

XV. An *Act* for Repealing a Clause in the Statute made in the Twenty first Year of the Reign of King James the First, Intituled, *An Act for the further Description of a Bankrupt, and Relief of Creditors against such as shall become Bankrupts, and for Inflicting Corporal Punishment upon the Bankrupts, in some special Cases*, which makes Descriptions of Bankrupts; and for the Explanation of the Laws relating to Bankruptcy, in case of Partnership.

XVI. An *Act* for Regulating, Improving, and Encouraging the Woollen Manufacture of Mixt or Medley Broad Cloth, and for the better Payment of the Poor Employ'd therein.

XVII. An *Act* for the better Collecting and Recovering the Duties granted for the Support of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, and for the further Benefit thereof; and for the preserving Her Majesty's Harbour-Moorings.

XVIII. An *Act* to give further time for Enrolling such Leases granted from the Crown, as have not been Enrolled within the respected times therein limited; and for making the Pleading of Deeds of Bargain and Sale Enrolled, and of Fee Farm Rents, more easy.

XIX. An *Act* for Laying several Duties upon all Sape and Paper made in Great Britain, or Imported into the same; and upon chequered and striped Linens Imported; and upon certain Silks, Callicoes, Linens and Stuffs printed, painted, or stained; and upon several kinds of Stamp Vellom, Parchment, and Paper; and upon certain printed Papers, Pamphlets, and Advertisements, for Raising the Sum of Eighteen hundred thousand Pounds by way of a Lottery towards Her Majesty's Supply; and for Licensing an additional number of Hackney Chairs; and for Charging certain Stocks of Cards and Dice; and for better securing Her Majesty's Duties to arise in the Office for the Stamp Duties by Licences for Marriages and otherwise; and for Relief of persons who have not claimed their Lottery Tickets in due time, or have lost Exchequer Bills, or Lottery Tickets; and for
Borrowing

Borrowing Money upon Stock (part of the Capital of *South-Sea Company*) for the Use of the Publick.

XX. An *Act* for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, by Obliging their Creditors to Accept the utmost Satisfaction they are capable to make, and Restoring them to their Liberty.

XXI. An *Act* to prevent abuses in making Linen Cloth, and Regulating the Lengths, Breadths, and equal sorting of Yarn, for each piece made in *Scotland*, and for Whitning the same.

XXII. An *Act* for the relief of Merchants Importing Prize Goods from *America*.

XXIII. An *Act* for the more effectually preventing Fraudulent Conveyances, in order to Multiply Votes for Electing Knights of Shires to serve in Parliament.

XXIV. An *Act* for prolonging the Term for payment of certain Duties granted by an *Act* made in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Years of his late Majesty K. *William*, Intituled, *An Act for Recovering, Securing and Keeping in Repair the Harbour of Minehead, for the Benefit and Support of the Navigation and Trade of this Kingdom*.

XXV. An *Act* for Raising the Militia for the Year One thousand seven hundred and twelve, although the Months Pay formerly advanced be not Repaid; and for Rectifying a mistake in an *Act* passed this Session of Parliament, Intituled, *An Act for Punishing Mutiny and Disertion, and false Musters, and for the better payment of the Army and Quarters*; And for taking Accounts of Trophy-Money formerly Raised and Collected.

XXVI. An *Act* for Laying Additional Duties on Hides and Skins, Vellom and Parchment, and New Duties on Starch, Coffee, Tea, Drugs, Gilt and Silver Wire, and Policies of Insurance, to secure a Yearly Fund for Satisfaction of Orders to the Contributors of a further Sum of One million eight hundred thousand Pounds towards Her Majesty's Supply; and for the better Securing the Duties on Candles;
and

and for Obviating Doubts concerning certain Payments in *Scotland*; and for Suppressing Unlawful Lotteries, and other Devices of the same kind; and concerning *Cake-Sope*; and for Relief of *Mary Ravenall*, in relation to an Annuity of Eighteen Pounds *per Annum*; and concerning Prize Cocoa Nuts brought from *America*; and certain Tickets which were intended to be Subscribed into the Stock of the *South-Sea Company*; and for Appropriating the Monies granted in this Session of Parliament.

XXVII. An *Act* for making Effectual such Agreement as shall be made between the Royal *African Company of England* and their Creditors.

XXVIII. An *Act* for Continuing the Trade and Corporation-Capacity of the United *East India Company*, although their Fund should be Redeemed.

XXIX. An *Act* for better Ascertaining and Securing the Payments to be made to Her Majesty for Goods and Merchandizes to be Imported from the *East Indies*, and other Places within the Limits of the Charter granted to the *East India Company*.

XXX. An *Act* for Continuing the Trade to the *South-Seas*, Granted by an *Act* of the last Session of Parliament, although the Capital Stock of the said Corporation should be Redeemed.

XXXI. An *Act* for the Appointing Commissioners to Take, Enamine, and Determine the Debts due to the Army, Transport-Service, and Sick and Wounded.

XXXII. An *Act* for Enlarging the Time for the Ministers, Advocates, and other Members of the College of Justice in *Scotland*, to take the Oaths therein mentioned.

XXXIII. An *Act* for the Appointing the Circuit-Courts in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, to be kept only once in the Year.

XXXIV. An *Act* for Explaining several Clauses in an *Act* passed the last Session of Parliament, for the Relief of Sufferers of the Islands of *Nevis* and *Saint Christophers*, by reason of the Invasion of the *French* there, in the Year One thousand seven hundred and five.

PRIVATE ACTS.

1. **A**N *Act* to make a Causeway over the *Denes*, from *Great Yarmouth* to *Caister*, in the County of *Norfolk*.

2. An *Act* to enable *John*, Lord *Gower*, Baron of *Steinham*, an Infant, to make a Settlement upon his Marriage.

3. An *Act* for enlarging the Term for paying of certain Duties granted in and by an *Act* of Parliament passed in the Seventh Year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for preserving and enlarging the Harbour of Whitehaven in the County of Cumberland*.

4. An *Act* to enable Trustees, during the Minority of *Wriothesley*, Duke of *Bedford*, and of the Lord *John Russel*, his Brother, to grant Leases of the Estate of the said Duke, and Sets for getting Copper and other Oar and Minerals therein, and for rendring valid and effectual several such Grants and Sets already made.

5. An *Act* for making the Exemplification of the Settlement made upon the Marriage of *James*, Lord *Annesley*, with the Lady *Elizabeth Manners*, under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, Evidence on Hearings in Equity and Trials at Law.

6. An *Act* for erecting a Workhouse in the City and County of the City of *Normich*, for the better employment and maintaining the Poor there.

7. An *Act* for repairing the Highway between a certain Place called *Kilburn Bridge*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and *Sparrows Hern*, in the County of *Hertford*.

8. An *Act* for making the River *Avon* in the Counties of *Somerset* and *Glocester*, navigable from the City of *Bath* to or near *Hanbams Mills*.

9. An *Act* for the better repairing and amending the Road leading from *Ipswich* to *Cleydon*, and the Road called the *Pye Road*, in the County of *Suffolk*.

10. An *Act* for the better Supplying the Town of *Boston* in the County of *Lincoln* with Fresh Water.

11. An *Act* for compleating a Chappel of Ease in the Lower Town of *Deal* in the County of *Kent*; by a Duty on *Waterborn* Coals to be brought into the said Town.

12. An *Act* for Confirming and Rendring more Effectual certain Letters Patents of King *James* the First, for annexing a Canonry and several Rectories to the Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of *Oxford*, and for the Regius Professor and Lady *Margarets* Reader of Divinity in the University of *Cambridge*.

13. An *Act* for Enabling *James Griffin*, Esq; and *Edward Griffin* Son and Heir Apparent of the said *James Griffin*, to raise Money to Pay the Debts of the said *James*, and to make a Settlement for the Benefit of themselves and their Family.

14. An *Act* to Enable the Honourable *Algernon Grevill* Esq; to make a Settlement of his Estate in the several Counties of *York* and *Warwick*, pursuant to Agreements made by him on his Marriage with the Honourable *Mary Somerset* his now Wife.

14. An *Act* for Sale of the Manor of *Hempsted* and other Lands therein mentioned, lying in the Counties of *Kent* and *Sussex*, the Estate of, Sir *Robert Guldeford* Baronet, for the Payment of Debts, and for settling the *Camber* Farm and other Lands in the said County of *Sussex*, to the same Uses as the said Manor of *Hempsted* now stands settled.

16. An *Act* for Ascertainning and Establishing the Glebe-Land, Tythes, and other Profits of the Rectory of *Gothurst* in the County of *Bucks*.

17. An *Act* for Sale of the Manor of *Dalham*, and other Manors and Hereditaments in the County of *Suffolk* and elsewhere, late the Estate of *Symon Patrick* Clerk, deceased, for the several Purposes therein mentioned.

18. An *Act* for Sale of the Manors of *Agerdesley* alias *Agersley*, and *Marchington*, and several Lands and Hereditaments in the County of *Stafford*, for Pay.

Payment of Mortgage-Monies Charged thereon, and other the Debts of the Honourable Charles Egerton Esq;

19. An *Act* to Enable Trustees to Cut and Sell Timber on the Estate late of *Anthony Henley* Esq; deceased; And for Applying the Money thereby arising towards Payment of his Younger Childrens Portions provided by his Marriage-Settlement; And also for Transferring certain Estates by the same Settlement; now Vested in *Richard Norton* Esq; to other Trustees on the same Trusts.

20. An *Act* for making a Perpetual Augmentation to the Vicaridge of *Duloe* in the County of *Cornwall*, out of the Tythes and Profits of the Rectory of *Duloe*.

21. An *Act* for Sale of Part of the Estate late of *Edward Hill* Esq; deceased, in *Orton* and *Rowell* in the County of *Northampton*, for the discharging several Incumbrances thereupon, and the Performance of the last Will of the said *Edward Hill*, for the settling of other Lands and Tenements in *Rowell* aforesaid, in lieu thereof, to the same Uses.

An *Act* for enabling *Edward Southwell*, Esq; to grant certain Houses and Lands in the County of *Glocester*, to *Joshua Francklyn* of *Bristol*, Merchant, for a Term of Years, in order to the better Improvement thereof, and of other adjacent Lands of the said *Edward Southwell*.

23. An *Act* to enable *Owen Thomas Bromsall*, Gent. to sell divers Lands, Tenements, and Herediments, in the County of *Bedford*, for the Purposes therein mentioned.

24. An *Act* for vesting the Estate, late of *Bartholomew Vanhomrigh*, Esq; deceased, lying in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, in Trustees, to be sold.

25. An *Act* for selling certain Lands, part of the Manor of *Wrightfield*, alias *Whitefield*, and other Lands in the County of *Glocester*, for the payment of the Debts heretofore of *Mary Fyrmor*, Widow, deceased, and of *John More Junior*, of *Kirtlington* in the County of *Noringham*, Esq; and *Margaret*, his Wife.

26. An *Act* to enable *William Western, Esq;* an Infant, to make a settlement of his Estate upon his Marriage, notwithstanding his Infancy.

27. An *Act* for sale of the Manors of *North Court* and *Boynton*, in the Parish of *Swingsfield*, in the County of *Kent*, part of the Estate of *Richard Gomeldon, Esq;* for discharging Incumbrances.

28. An *Act* for confirming to *Agmondisham Vesey, Esq;* and his Children, the Benefit intended by an *Act* passed in the First Year of Her Majesty's Reign, for the Relief, and for discharging him and them of the Rents and Profits of their Estate, incurred before the passing of the said *Act*.

29. An *Act* to explain an *Act* made in the Seventh Year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An Act to impower the Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, or Commissioners of the Treasury, to compound with the Sureties of Sam. Pacey deceased, Late Receiver General for the County of Suffolk*, so far as it relates to *Joseph Paske*, one of the said Sureties.

30. An *Act* to enable the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury of *Great Britain* for the time being, to compound with the Executor of *Michael Wicks, Esq;* Late Receiver General of the Plantation Duties in the Port of *London*, as the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury of *England*, were, by a former *Act* of Parliament, enabled to do with the said *Michael Wicks* himself.

31. An *Act* to make free the *Content Galley*, a Running Ship, taken from the *French*, and condemned as Prize.

32. An *Act* for making the Ship *Success* a Free Ship.

33. An *Act* for repairing the Highway between *Highbate Gatehouse* in the County of *Middlesex*, and *Barnet Blockhouse* in the County of *Hertford*.

34. An *Act* for enlarging, amending, and maintaining the Road between *Northfleet*, *Gravesend*, and *Kochester*, in the County of *Kent*.

35. An *Act* for uniting the Parish Churches of *Thorndon* and *Ingrave*, in the County of *Essex*. 36.

36. An *Act* to vest several Lands and Tenements in the County of *Warwick*, the Estate of *Thomas Vyner*, late of *Ethrop* in the said County, Esq; deceased, in Trustees, and to enable them to sell part thereof, for discharging several Debts and Incumbrances thereon, and to raise a present Provision for his Son and Heir, an Infant, and the rest of his Children.

37. An *Act* to empower the Paymaster of the Million Lottery Tickets, to pay to Sir *William Hodges*, Bar. the Money due upon Fourteen Tickets in the said Lottery.

38. An *Act* for relief of *George Matthew*, Esq; against a Clause in an *Act* of Parliament passed in *Ireland*, whereby several Fines and Recoveries and a Settlement of his Late Wife's Estate, are set aside.

39. An *Act* for sale of the Estate of *William Peirson*, Esq; deceased, for payment of an Incumbrance thereupon, and a Debt due from the said *William Peirson* to Her Majesty, as he was Collector of the Customs at *Plymouth*.

40. An *Act* for vesting several Lands in *Battlesdon* in the County of *Bedford*, in *John Hillersdon*, Esq; and his Heirs, discharged of several Uses and Estates to which they are now limited, and for settling other Lands of greater Value in the same County, to the same Uses.

41. An *Act* to enable *James*, Duke of *Ormond*, and *Charles*, Earl of *Arran*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, his Brother, to convey to Her Majesty the Regalities, Franchises, Liberties, and Jurisdictions, in the County of *Tipperary* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, in order to their being extinguished in the Crown, and to enable Her Majesty to grant an Equivalent for the same.

42. An *Act* for enlarging the Time for sale of part of the Estate of the Right Honourable *Richard*, Lord *Bellev*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, vested in Trustees by an *Act* of Parliament lately passed in the said Kingdom.

43. An *Act* for the relief of Sir William Douglas, Lieutenant General of Her Majesty's Forces.

44. An *Act* for vesting the Inheritance of the Manor of Court at Weeke, and divers other Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, in the County of Kent, in Trustees, to be sold for payment of the Debts and Legacies of Sir Robert Austen, Baronet, deceased.

45. An *Act* for confirming a Partition made between William Pynsent, Esq; and Mary, his Wife, John Trevillian, Esquire, and Elizabeth, his Wife, and the Trustees of several Manors and Lands in the County of Somerset.

46. An *Act* for sale of some part of the real Estate of Baptist May, Esq; deceased, for payment of his Debts, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

47. An *Act* for sale of the Estate of Francis Moore, Esq; in the County of Wilts, for discharging an Incumbrance thereon, and providing a Portion for his only Daughter, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

48. An *Act* for vesting several Lands in Netherex, Rew, Silvertown, and Thorverton, in the County of Devon, in Trustees, to be sold for the Purposes therein mentioned.

49. An *Act* for vesting in Trustees the real Estate of Barbara, sole Daughter and Heir of John Goring, late of the City of Litchfield, Esq; and now the Wife of Mr. Walter Cherwynd, for the performance of Articles on her Marriage, notwithstanding her Minority.

50. An *Act* for confirming a Lease made by Jeffery Palmer and Robert Palmer, Esquires, for a further provision for Payment of the Debts of the said Jeffery Palmer.

51. An *Act* to enable the Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, or Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being, to compound with George Dixon, Doctor in Divinity, as he was Surety for his Father, while Receiver General for the County of Somerset and City of Bristol.

Members

Members of the House of Commons made Peers in this Session.

CHARLES, Lord Bruce. Succeeded by Colonel Richard Jones.

James, Lord Compton. Succeeded by Sir William Broughton, Baronet.

Sir Thomas Willoughby, Baronet; created Lord Middleton. Succeeded by Brigadier General Sutton.

Samuel Masham Esquire; created Lord Masham. Succeeded by Charles Aldworth, Esquire.

George Grandville, Esq; created Lord Landsdown. Succeeded by Sir Richard Vivian, Baronet.

Thomas, Lord Viscount Windsor; created Lord Mountjoy. Succeeded by Colonel Windsor.

Philip Foley, Esquire; created Lord Foley. Succeeded by Walter Cherwynd, Esquire.

Allen Bathurst, Esq; created Lord Bathurst. Succeeded by —

Henry St. John, Esquire; created Lord Viscount Bolingbroke. Succeeded by Robert Packer, Esquire.

George, Lord Duplin; created Lord Hay. Succeeded by Sir Boucher Wray, Baronet.

Members of the House of Commons that have accepted Places during this Session.

GEORGE, Lord Duplin.
Henry Vincent, jun. Esq; Rechosen.

Sir Henry Bunbury, Bar. Rechosen.

Henry Lee, Esq; Rechosen.

William Stephens, Esq; Rechosen.

John Pringle, Esq; Rechosen.

William Cockran, Esq; Rechosen.

Edward Nicholas, Esq; Rechosen.

Robert Byerly, Esq; Rechosen.

Sir George Beaumont, Bar. Rechosen.

William Fyich, Esq; Succeeded by Thomas Brampston, Esq;

Bernard Grandville, Esq; Rechosen.

Sir

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Sir Henry Bellafys, Knt. Succeeded by Rob. Shaftoe, Esq;

John Hungerford, Esq; Rechosen.

Sir William Wyndham; Bar. Rechosen.

Sir Simeon Stuart, Bar. Rechosen.

Sir William Pole, Bar. Succeeded by Sir William Courtenay, Bar.

John Hill, Esq; Rechosen.

Charles Eversfield, Esq; Rechosen.

John Prise, Esq; Succeeded by Sir Thomas Morgan, Bar.

Thomas Foley, Esq; Rechosen.

John Hind Cotton, Esq; Rechosen.

Dixey Windsor, Esq; Rechosen.

George Courtenay, Esq; Rechosen.

Joseph Hunter, Esq; Succeeded by _____

Members of the House of Lords deceas'd.

JAMES, Duke of Queensbury and Dover.

Wriarthesly, Duke of Bedford.

John, Duke of Newcastle.

Richard, Lord Willoughby of Brook.

Earl of Jersey.

Earl of Bolingbroke.

Lord Lempster.

Earl of Coventry.

Lord Pelham.

Earl Marshal of Scotland. Succeeded by the Earl of Seafield.

Thomas, Duke of Leeds.

Lord Willoughby of Parham.

Charles, Earl of Winchelsea.

Richard, Earl Rivers.

Sidney, Earl of Godolphin.

Commons deceas'd.

JOHN Cholmly, Esq; For the Borough of South
wark. Anthony

Anthony Henly, Esq; For the Borough of *Weymouth* and *Melcomb Regis*.

Jonathan Hutchinson, Esq; For the Borough of *Berwick upon Tweed*.

Peregrine Bertie, Esq; For the Borough of *Boston*.

Robert Orme, Esq; For the Borough of *Midhurst*.

Henry Ireton, Esq; For the Borough of *Tewksbury*.

Sir William Coryton, Bar. For the Borough of *Kellington*.

William Berners, Esq; For the Port of *Hyeth*.

Peter Gott, Esq; For the Borough of *Lewes*.

Joseph Weld, Esq; For *St. Edmonds Bury*.

James Gunter, Esq; For the County of *Monmouth*.

Serjeant Cumins. For the Borough of *Malden*.

John Meyrick, Esq;

Members expell'd the House of Commons.

ROBERT *Walpole, Esq;* Committed likewise to the Tower of *London*.

Adam de Cardonnel, Esq;

Members unduely elected.

SIR *Arthur Owen, Bar.* Succeeded by *Lewis Wagan, Esq;*

Robert Walpole, Esq; Succeeded by *Samuel Taylour, Esq;*

Edmond Halsey, Esq; Succeeded by *Sir George Mathews, Knt.*

Sir John Anstruther, Bar. Succeeded by *George Hamilton, Esq;*

Persons

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Persons taken into custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

ROBERT Briscoe. Esq.

Robert Man.

John Harvey.

Samuel Buckley.

For the Borough of ...

For the Borough of ...

For the Borough of ...

For the Port of ...

For the Borough of ...

For St. Edmund's ...

For the County of ...

For the Borough of ...

5 00 57

Members expelled the House of Commons.

ROBERT ...
the Town of ...
John ...

Members ...

ROBERT ...

Robert ...

Edward ...

Sir John ...

...

...

